



Nottinghamshire County Council

**THE HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES
OF THE COUNTY**

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

C. W. W. JEREMIAH,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

**FOR THE YEAR
1956**



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Constitution

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Sub-Committees

Ambulance
 Environmental Health
 Finance and General Purposes
 Health Centres
 Maternity and Child Welfare
 Mental Health
 Preventive Health Service
 Sherwood Village Settlement Management

Members of the Committee†

Chairman :

ALDERMAN MRS. F. G. STUART

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. W. GASH

Ex-officio : ALDERMAN W. BAYLISS, C.B.E., D.L.
 ALDERMAN S. FARR

Aldermen :

ELEY, J. W.	PERCIVAL, J. A.
HAYES, F., B.E.M.	STUART, MRS. F. G.
KIRK, C. C.	TAYLOR, MRS. C. A.

Councillors :

AINLEY, J.	HILL, MRS. L.
BEARDSLEY, MRS. M.	IRELAND, W.
BELFIELD, B. M.	LIMB, MRS. A. M.
BELLAMY, MRS. E. J.	MARTIN, W.
BETTERIDGE, MRS. A. E.	MEAD, A.
BOWER, J.	MEE, W.
BRADLEY, MRS. F. E.	MYERS, P.
BRADLEY, T.	POLLARD, B.
BUXTON, J.	QUIBELL, MRS. K.
CHARLTON, G. B.	ROBERTS, J.
DAVISON, R. C.	SHARRARD, MRS. B.
DODD, L.	SKILLEN, S. J.
FOSTER, W. H.	STRETTON, J. H.
FRANCKLIN, MRS. X. A. R.	WARNER, E. L.
GASH, W. W.	WOOLLEY, MRS. D. A.
HARRISON, C.	YATES, MRS. E. A.

†December, 1956

*It should be noted that the Urban District Councils have not hitherto accepted representation on this basis.

Representative Members :

Municipal Borough Councils :

East Retford	.....	.....	.....	PEATFIELD, J. W.
Mansfield	.....	.....	.....	MILFORD, MRS. A.
Newark	.....	.....	.....	WILKINSON, J. R.
Worksop	.....	.....	.....	HARRIS, E.

Urban District Councils :

*Four vacancies

Rural District Councils :

EDDOWES, A. A.	STEVENS, W. H.
MILLS, H.	WALTERS, J. T.

*See footnote on page 8

STAFF

The following is a list of personnel employed on the 31st December, 1956 :—

County Medical Officer and Principal School Medical Officer

C. W. W. JEREMIAH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer

A. R. C. MARGETTS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Senior Administrative Medical Officer

Vacancy

Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare

MRS. M. B. BLACK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer for Mental Health

F. R. WALKER, M.A., L.M.S.S.A.

Clinical Medical Staff

Medical Officers for Ante-Natal Services

MISS J. A. FORBES, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

MRS. M. A. M. N. GILLATT, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Ten general medical practitioners were also employed for
Sessional duties on a Fee basis

Senior Clinical Medical Officers

(for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Services)

MISS J. M. CUMMINS, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M.

MISS E. DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MISS J. KEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MISS E. C. NELSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers

(for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Services)

Whole-time

MISS J. BOARD, M.B., B.S.

R. A. INGLES, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.

A. J. JOHNSON, M.B., B.Ch.

N. D. PATON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Part-time

H. L. BARKER, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

MRS. I. M. BUCKLE, M.B., Ch.B.

R.N. COLLEY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G.

MRS. M. S. COLLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.

MRS. L. M. CRAM, B.M., B.S.

MRS. P. M. GRAY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

MRS. M. J. GRICE, M.B., Ch.B.

*Assistant County Medical Officers and Medical Officers of Health of
County Districts*

As Assistant County Medical Officers, the undermentioned are employed on Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Service duties except in the case of Dr. Drummond whose duties relate solely to the School Health Service, and Dr. McKean who undertakes Maternity and Child Welfare Service work only.

MISS R. C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	East Retford Borough and East Retford Rural District.
E. BEBBINGTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Beeston and Stapleford Urban District.
G. G. BUCHANAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Newark Borough, Newark Rural and Southwell Rural Districts. (District School Medical Officer, Newark Borough).
J. D. CARROLL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H., D.C.H.	Mansfield Woodhouse and Warsop Urban Districts.
C. CROSS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Kirkby-in-Ashfield Urban District.
J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.	Mansfield Borough.
W. J. HUTCHINSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	Hucknall Urban District.
M. B. McCANN, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Worksop Borough and Worksop Rural District.
T. S. MCKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District.
H. D. B. NORTH, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	West Bridgford Urban and Bingham Rural Districts.
W. R. PERRY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	Eastwood Urban and Basford Rural Districts.
H. D. H. ROBINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Arnold and Carlton Urban Districts.

*Assistant County Medical Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health
of the Borough of Mansfield*

(As Assistant County Medical Officer undertakes Maternity and Child
Welfare and School Health Service duties)

MISS I. CALEY, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Medical Superintendent, Sherwood Village Settlement

D. DAVIES, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Employed by the Regional Hospital Board as Physician
Superintendent, Ransom Hospital.*Children's Psychiatrists*

Miss J. E. GREENER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.M.

T. A. RATCLIFFE, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M., D.C.H.

Drs. Greener and Ratcliffe are employed by the Regional Hospital Board and their services are utilised jointly with the Nottingham City Council.

Dental Staff*Principal School Dental Officer*

D. E. MASON, L.D.S.

Orthodontist

J. I. MCCracken, L.D.S.

*Dental Officers**Whole-time*

Miss M. ARMITAGE, L.D.S.

D. P. JAMES, L.D.S.

Mrs. A. M. E. FERGUSON, L.D.S.

S. MELLOR, L.D.S.

Miss A. KAVANAGH, L.D.S.

J. E. PRESTON, L.D.S.

R. L. FRAME, B.D.S.

B. J. SWYER, L.D.S.

Part-time

Mrs. M. J. S. HUNTER, L.D.S.

G. PEARSON, L.D.S.

Mrs. I. M. KEATES, L.D.S.

Vacancies equal to the time of approximately thirteen Dental Officers.

All Dental Officers are employed by the Education Committee but undertake Maternity and Child Welfare as well as School Health Service work.

Nursing and Allied Staff*Superintendent Health Visitors*

Miss E. BOWLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss A. COLLISHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. C. J. MCHENRY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Health Visitors	.....	71—with 7* Vacancies.
Tuberculosis Visitors	.....	4.
School Nurses	.....	11.
Dental Nurses	.....	2.
Dental Attendants	.....	9—with 13 Vacancies.
Oral Hygienist	.....	1.

*Two vacancies filled temporarily by Assistant Clinic Nurses.

*Midwifery**Senior Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives*

MISS M. K. COLLINS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Junior Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives

MISS R. E. HERMES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

County Midwives 62—with 9 Vacancies.

*Day Nurseries**Matrons*

Beeston	.....	.....	.....	MRS. E. W. GERRING, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Carlton	.....	.....	.....	MRS. M. BAILEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mansfield (Bull Farm)	.....	.....	.....	MISS M. BREWSTER, S.R.C.N.
Newark	.....	.....	.....	MRS. P. GAMMAGE, N.S.D.N.Cert.
Stapleford	.....	.....	.....	MRS. S. FLETCHER, S.R.N.
West Bridgford	.....	.....	.....	MISS M. BECKETT, N.S.D.N.D.

*Home Help Service**Organiser*

MISS M. W. COTTEE.

District Organisers 10.

Mental Health Staff*Mental Health Officer*

W. A. FROST.

Superintendent Mental Health Worker

MRS. E. L. ANDREWS.

Male Mental Health Workers 10—with 1 Vacancy.

All are employed jointly as Mental Health Workers and District Welfare Officers.

Female Mental Health Worker 1.

Female Supervisors, Occupation

Centres 2.

Female Home Teachers for Mentally

Defective Persons 2—with 1 Vacancy.

Ambulance Staff*County Ambulance Officer*

F. E. JOLLEY.

Deputy County Ambulance Officer

S. S. DIXON.

Staff for Other Special Services

County Health Inspector

G. H. EARNSHAW (c) (d) (e) (f) (g).

County Almoners

MISS S. M. CUTTS (h) (i).

With 2 Vacancies.

Health Education Officer

A. H. MARROW.

Assistant Health Education Officers

N. S. WASS.

MISS M. GREEN B.Sc.

Sherwood Industries (Village Settlement) General Manager

W. H. TIPPING.

Occupational Therapists for Tuberculous Persons

MISS M. BERGMANN. (j)

With 1 Vacancy.

Milk Samplers

Two.

Central Office Staff

Lay Administrative Assistant

W. L. RICHARDSON (c).

Chief Clerk

J. RENSCHAW.

Deputy Chief Clerk

E. GILLOTT.

Senior Clerks of Sections

Accounts

H. R. ADAMS.

Staff

J. M. ANSON.

School Health Service

W. R. CLEMENS.

Mental Health Service

W. A. FROST.

Preventive Health Services

R. GOSPEL.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services

L. HOCKIN.

Ambulance Service

R. J. MARLOWE, D.P.A.

References :

- (a) Licentiate of College of Speech Therapists.
- (b) Diploma of International Phonetics.
- (c) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors.
- (d) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
- (e) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Meat Inspection.
- (f) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Smoke Inspection.
- (g) Institute of Sanitary Engineers.
- (h) Diploma in Social Studies.
- (i) Certificate of the Institute of Almoners.
- (j) Dual Qualification of London School of Occupational Therapy.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH OF THE TWENTY COUNTY DISTRICTS.

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1956.

DISTRICT.	MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	ADDRESS.
BOROUGHES.		
EAST RETFORD	Miss R. C. Barker	Municipal Offices, Chancery Lane, Retford.
MANSFIELD	J. S. Drummond	Public Health Department, Gilcroft Street, Mansfield.
NEWARK	G. G. Buchanan	Public Health Department, The Friary, Appleton Gate, Newark.
WORKSOP	M. B. McCann	Health Department, Park House, Park Street, Worksop.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

ARNOLD	H. D. H. Robinson	Health Department, Arnot Hill House, Arnold.
BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD	E. Bebbington	Public Health Department, The Willows, Dovecote Lane, Beeston.
CARLTON	H. D. H. Robinson	Public Health Department, Council House, Burton Road, Carlton.
EASTWOOD	W. R. Perry	Council Offices, Church Street, Eastwood.
HUCKNALL	W. J. Hutchinson	Council Offices, Hucknall.
KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD	C. Cross	Council Offices, Urban Road, East Kirkby.
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE	J. D. Carroll	Public Health Department, Manor House, Mansfield Woodhouse.
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD	T. S. McKean	Public Health Department, Forest Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield.
WARSOP	J. D. Carroll	Health Department, Town Hall, Warsop.
WEST BRIDGFORD	H. D. B. North	Health Department, 70, Bridgford Road, West Bridgford.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

BASFORD	W. R. Perry	Health Department, Rock House, Stockhill Lane, BASFORD, Nottingham.
BINGHAM	H. D. B. North	Council Offices, Bingham.
EAST RETFORD	Miss R. C. Barker	Municipal Offices, Chancery Lane, Retford.
NEWARK ...	G. G. Buchanan	Public Health Department, The Friary, Appleton Gate, Newark.
SOUTHWELL	G. G. Buchanan	Public Health Department, The Friary, Appleton Gate, Newark.
WORKSOP	M. B. McCann	Council Offices, Highfield House, Carlton Road, Worksop.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNTY HALL,
TRENT BRIDGE,
NOTTINGHAM.
August, 1957

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1956 on the health circumstances and services of the County.

Generally speaking we can look back on 1956 with some degree of satisfaction, as no outbreak of serious disease was experienced.

Fifteen cases of Poliomyelitis were recorded, of which twelve were of the paralytic type. Cases, however, were recorded in seven County Districts, of which the worst sufferer was Carlton with five cases.

The total of fifteen cases compares with that of sixty-seven in 1955.

Measles, having shown a total of 10,387 cases in 1955, followed the expected pattern of its incidence, and recorded only 587 cases.

Dysentery of the Sonn  type, however, made its presence felt with 572 cases as compared with 165 cases in the previous year.

Hucknall, Beeston and Stapleford and the Retford Borough and Rural areas were responsible for the major proportion of the cases notified, and of these, again, a great majority were found amongst school children.

In Hucknall sixty cases were noted in one school campus : in Retford Borough sixty-three cases appeared in the Church of England Schools : in the Rural District School at Mattersey twenty-three cases arose, and in the Beeston and Stapleford area, involving some eleven or more schools, eighty cases were recorded.

In the districts most severely affected, a total of 194 cases were notified in Hucknall and 179 in Beeston and Stapleford.

Tribute is to be paid to the County District Medical Officers of Health involved, whose efforts so effectively led to the control of these outbreaks.

One case of Diphtheria, and that fatal, was recorded in a two-year-old child, as a result of post mortem findings. No carrier was traced by the swabbing of contacts.

The year saw the inception of the Scheme for the Vaccination of Children against Poliomyelitis.

In keeping with the Ministry's presentation of the facts relating to this field of preventive medicine, the onus of choice was placed on parents—and no promises were made.

By 31st March, 4,370 children had been registered for vaccination under the scheme.

On the 31st December, 3,773 children still awaited their first injection. mainly due to limitations of the issue of vaccine and the cancellation of the issue due in early June.

Under the scheme for immunisation against Diphtheria the introduction of the combined whooping-cough-diphtheria inoculation resulted in an increase of forty-two per cent. of children under one year being immunised, as compared with the 1955 figure—i.e., 5,808 immunisations compared with 4,071 in the previous year.

Turning to the Vital Statistics for the year, we note with pleasure that the infantile mortality of 24.6 is the lowest ever recorded in the County, whilst at the same time being chastened by the fact that Cancer deaths totalled 943—as compared with 893 in 1955—giving a death rate of 1.7 compared with a rate of 2.1 for England and Wales.

The table on page 23 sets out details of illegitimate births recorded in the years from 1946 to the year under review.

The total has fallen progressively from 610 in 1946 to that of 329 in 1956, a pleasing trend.

I have previously spoken of the significance and importance of trends as demonstrated by these statistics, particularly in respect of infantile mortality.

A study of the tables on pages i. to iv. of the Statistical Appendix under this heading most clearly demonstrates that in respect of any given County District there is virtually no such thing as an apparent trend.

The only positive fact to be gleaned is that the infantile mortality rate for the year 1956 is the lowest ever recorded.

Lest it pass unheralded, however, let it be noted that out of 162 live births in the Urban District of Eastwood the neo-natal mortality (infants under one month only) was—nil, a record never previously attained in any district, so far as my recollection goes.

Maternal deaths numbered six, as in 1955.

Preventive work in the field of Tuberculosis continued to expand, and 1,586 contacts of the disease were examined at Chest Centres as compared with 935 in 1955.

Contacts examined per new case of the disease rose from 2.46 in 1955 to 3.87 in the year under review.

Contacts immunised with B.C.G. vaccine increased from 474 to 673, of which latter figure, 658 were children.

Deaths from Tuberculosis of all forms numbered forty-nine, as compared with eighty-five in the previous year.

The number of new cases of the disease noted was 357, an increase of eighteen over the 1955 figure.

The scheme under which new entrants to the Village Settlement are admitted as trainees of the Ministry of Labour continued to work without hitch, and our thanks are due to the Ministry's officers for their understanding and co-operation.

In the field of Mental Health, the highlight of the year was the opening in November of the Digby Avenue Occupation Centre to serve the needs of mental defectives from the districts around the City of Nottingham.

This is a purpose-built centre of no little charm and has already been visited by representatives of a number of Local Health Authorities with a similar development in view.

Developments in the Ambulance Service and the Scheme for the Care of Mothers and Young Children were again sadly affected by restrictions on capital expenditure.

In the Ambulance Service improvements were secured by the replacement of aged vehicles and by the opening of one new sub-station at Arnold.

No such good fortune attended the efforts of the Health Committee to go forward with their review of premises and clinic needs for the care of mothers and young children.

So must we continue to teach health in the ill-kept surroundings of hired premises—to teach accident prevention on splintering floors and rickety chairs, and to attempt mental health education in centres more colourless, more comfortless and more depressing than any of the homes of our “pupils.”

Bright spots in this service, however, are to be noted in the success attending the commencement of Relaxation Classes at Ante-Natal Clinics, and the success of the in-training of Health Visitors and Midwives, all under the guidance of Mrs. A. H. Lawson, the responsible physio-therapist, who commenced her duties with us in April, 1956.

Hope too appears in the forthcoming opening of the new Maternity Unit at the King's Mill Hospital, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

The full operation of this unit will increase the maternity bed accommodation in this area from some thirty-two beds to seventy-six, and should solve a great part of our problems of accommodation, particularly for the cases requiring admission on sociological grounds. These have been a source of contention and anxiety for too many years as a result of inadequate bed accommodation.

In this introduction to the general report, I can merely try to pinpoint items and aspects of particular import, with the view to inciting a closer study of the body of the report, for the initial preparation of which I have to thank my section senior clerks and my principal lay administrative assistants.

The ramifications of the National Health Service as they affect our services make it impossible for me to individualise in my thanks to the professional and lay workers in general practice, the Consultant and Hospital spheres of the National Service. My thanks, none the less, are sincere and readily expressed.

To all my colleagues—medical, nursing and lay—in our service, I offer my grateful appreciation for their co-operation and support.

To no section of the staff is this more deservedly tendered than to the Health Visiting staff, who, in face of expanding spheres of service, additional calls upon their sessional time, and increasing responsibility in their medico-social activities, still manage to preserve their primary function, home visiting, at so high a level.

To my Deputy, Dr. A. R. C. Margetts, are due my best thanks for his enthusiasm and help.

To my Chairman and to the Members of her Committee I tender my gratitude for their understanding and encouragement.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. W. W. JEREMIAH.

SECTION II.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1956.

Area in acres (land and inland water, Census 1951) (actual 523,482)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*521,645
Population Census, 1951 (actual 535,156)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*533,280
Number of Households Census, 1951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156,581
Average number of persons per household, Census, 1951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.3
Population estimated, June, 1956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	554,800
Rateable Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£5,621,824
Estimated product of a penny rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£21,807

*These figures relate to the area and population of the County after the Nottingham City and County Boundaries Act, 1951 had become effective on the 1st April, 1952.

Deaths

ths					1955	1956
Number, all causes	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,578	5,735
Death Rate—Whole County : Crude	.....			.....	10.1	10.3
		Corrected		.....	11.1	11.9
—England and Wales	.....		.....		11.7	11.7

Live Births

Number—Whole County	.....	.....	8,718	8,906
Birth Rate—Whole County : Crude	.....	.....	15.8	16.0
Corrected	.....	.....	15.8	16.0
—England and Wales	.....	.....	15.0	15.7

Still Births

Number—Whole County	226	230
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths—		
Whole County	25.3	25.2
England and Wales	23.1	23.0

Infantile Mortality

Number of infant deaths—Whole County	.....	237	219
Rate per 1,000 live births—			
Whole County	.....	27.2	24.6
England and Wales	.....	24.9	23.8

Maternal Mortality					1955	1956
Number of deaths—Whole County					6	6
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths—						
Whole County					0.67	0.66
England and Wales					0.64	0.56

Tuberculosis

Number of deaths—Whole County						
All Forms					85	49
Pulmonary					72	44
Non-Pulmonary					13	5
Death Rate —Whole County						
All Forms					0.15	0.09
Pulmonary					0.13	0.08
Non-Pulmonary					0.02	0.01
England and Wales						
All Forms					0.14	0.11
Pulmonary					0.13	0.10
Non-Pulmonary					0.01	0.01

Cancer

Number of deaths—Whole County					893	943
Death Rate—Whole County					1.6	1.7
—England and Wales					2.0	2.1

Vital Statistics

The estimated population of 554,800 is an increase of 4,200 on the previous year. The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) was 3,171.

The detailed statistics for each County District are given in Tables I, II, III and IV at the end of the Report.

Births

The number of live births was 8,906 which was one hundred and eighty eight more than in 1955. The crude and the corrected birth rates were the same—16.0. Male births exceeded females by 290.

The number of stillbirths was 230 which gives a stillbirth rate per thousand live and stillbirths of 25.2.

The number of illegitimate births registered was 329. Particulars of the number of illegitimate births, the rate per thousand of the population and the rate per thousand live births each year since 1946 are given in the following table :—

Year	No. of Illegitimate Births registered	Rate per 1,000 of the population	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1946	610	1.23	61.0
1947	489	0.97	45.8
1948	480	0.92	50.6
1949	450	0.86	49.4
1950	394	0.73	45.4
1951	396	0.72	46.4
1952	368	0.68	43.2
1953	349	0.65	40.5
1954	384	0.70	44.7
1955	335	0.61	38.4
1956	329	0.60	36.9

Deaths

The number of deaths from all causes was 5,735 and this gives a crude death rate of 10.3. The corrected rate is 11.9.

Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death were :—

Heart Disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,812
Cancer, Malignant Disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	943
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	921
Diseases of Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	670
Accidents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216

Infant Deaths

Two hundred and nineteen infants died under one year of age and this gives an infantile mortality rate of 24.6 which is the lowest rate ever recorded for the County.

One hundred and forty-eight of the infant deaths occurred during the first four weeks of life which gives a neo-natal mortality rate of 16.6 per thousand live births.

The death of nine illegitimate infants under one year of age out of a total of 329 registered illegitimate live births gives an illegitimate infantile mortality rate of 27.3 per thousand, compared with a legitimate infantile mortality rate of 24.5 per thousand arising from the death under one year of age of 210 infants out of a total of 8,577 registered legitimate live births. The table on the following page gives details for the year.

	No. of Registered Live Births			No. of Deaths of Infants under one year of age		
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	4,430	168	4,598	118	3	121
Female	4,147	161	4,308	92	6	98
Total	8,577	329	8,906	210	9	219

Distribution of Infant Deaths

DISTRICT	Deaths under one month	Deaths between 1—12 months	Total
URBAN DISTRICTS			
Mansfield M.B.	14	4	18
Worksop M.B.	10	9	19
Newark M.B.	5	4	9
East Retford M.B.	4	1	5
Arnold	3	2	5
Beeston and Stapleford	17	5	22
Carlton	7	7	14
Eastwood	—	2	2
Hucknall	6	1	7
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	4	4	8
Mansfield Woodhouse	10	4	14
Sutton-in-Ashfield	19	6	25
Warsop	6	3	9
West Bridgford	8	1	9
Totals for Urban Districts	113	53	166
RURAL DISTRICTS			
Basford	9	8	17
Bingham	5	—	5
Worksop	4	1	5
East Retford	4	1	5
Newark	3	2	5
Southwell	10	6	16
Totals for Rural Districts	35	18	53
Whole County	148	71	219

**Table of Causes of Death of Children
Under One Year of Age**

CAUSE OF DEATH	NUMBER OF DEATHS			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Whole County	
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	0.11
Meningococcal Infections	1	—	1	0.11
Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	1	—	1	0.11
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	—	1	1	0.11
Pneumonia	27	7	34	3.82
Bronchitis	2	1	3	0.34
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	1	1	0.11
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	4	1	5	0.56
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	1	0.11
Congenital Malformations	28	12	40	4.49
Other Defined and Ill Defined Diseases	90	26	116	13.02
Accidents	11	4	15	1.68
Totals	166	53	219	24.57

Maternal Deaths

The number of maternal deaths during the year was six, the same as in the previous year and this gives a maternal mortality rate of 0.66 per thousand live and stillbirths.

Tuberculosis

There were forty-nine deaths during the year, forty-four pulmonary and five non-pulmonary. The respective death rates were :—

Pulmonary	0.08
Non-Pulmonary	0.01

Cancer

The total number of deaths from Cancer was 943, an increase of 50 on the previous year and the Cancer death rate was 1.7. There were 174 deaths from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus, which is twenty-two more than the previous year.

Birth and Death Rates (Corrected)

To render the local crude birth and death rates comparable with the country as a whole it is necessary to correct them by the application of factors which compensate for differences in age and sex distribution in the local population, compared with the distribution in the country as a whole. Such factors have been furnished by the Registrar-General in respect of each of the County Districts, for the aggregates of Urban Districts and Rural Districts, and for the County as a whole.

The following table gives the crude rates for each district, the correcting factors by which the crude rates are to be multiplied, and the resultant corrected rates.

DISTRICT	BIRTHS			DEATHS		
	Crude Rate per 1,000 of the Population	Area Comparability Factor	Corrected Rate per 1,000 of the Population	Crude Rate per 1,000 of the Population	Area Comparability Factor	Corrected Rate per 1,000 of the Population
Urban Districts—						
Mansfield M.B.	16.1	0.97	15.6	10.3	1.16	11.9
Worksop M.B.	18.6	0.97	18.0	9.8	1.23	12.0
Newark M.B.	17.3	1.00	17.3	13.9	0.83	11.5
East Retford M.B.	15.9	0.99	15.7	12.7	0.96	12.2
Arnold	15.7	1.01	15.9	9.7	1.20	11.6
Beeston & Stapleford	14.8	0.99	14.6	8.5	1.32	11.2
Carlton	14.9	0.98	14.6	10.1	1.15	11.6
Eastwood	15.7	1.02	16.0	9.3	1.30	12.1
Hucknall	16.5	1.00	16.5	9.2	1.35	12.4
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	15.9	0.98	15.6	10.2	1.28	13.0
Mansfield Woodhouse	19.8	0.98	19.4	10.3	1.42	14.6
Sutton-in-Ashfield	13.9	1.01	14.0	10.5	1.29	13.5
Warsop	17.5	0.96	16.8	9.1	1.37	12.5
West Bridgford	15.0	1.04	15.6	12.0	0.87	10.4
Aggregate of Urban Districts	16.0	0.99	15.8	10.3	1.18	12.2
Rural Districts—						
Basford	15.6	1.01	15.8	10.1	1.17	11.8
Bingham	17.1	1.11	19.0	14.5	0.72	10.4
Worksop	17.1	1.05	18.0	8.3	1.51	12.5
East Retford	15.1	1.06	16.0	11.2	0.99	11.1
Newark	14.6	1.05	15.3	8.9	1.02	9.1
Southwell	17.0	1.03	17.5	9.8	1.24	12.1
Aggregate of Rural Districts ...	16.2	1.04	16.8	10.4	1.10	11.4
Whole County	16.0	1.00	16.0	10.3	1.16	11.9
England and Wales	15.7	—	—	11.7	—	—

SECTION III. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total numbers of cases of infectious diseases notified, other than Tuberculosis, amongst County residents during 1956 were as follows :—

Disease							Cases notified
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	568
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,059
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	587
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	.....			12			
Non-paralytic				3			15
Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Meningococcal Infection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Acute Encephalitis—Infective	.....			1			
Post-infectious				1			2
Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	572
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Acute Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161
Paratyphoid Fevers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Food Poisoning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Malaria—Believed contracted abroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gastro-enteritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

In cases where a copy of an infectious disease notification submitted in accordance with statutory requirements (i.e. as soon as a doctor became aware that his patient was suffering from a notifiable condition) was passed to the County Council within 12-48 hours of receipt by a County District Council, the fee paid to the doctor concerned by the County District Council was reimbursed by the County Council.

Health Visitors were provided with details of all cases to facilitate preventive action.

Outbreak of Virus Meningitis

Early in September, 1956 an outbreak of an unusual form of Meningitis occurred in the City of Nottingham and involved the adjacent County Districts of Beeston and Stapleford, Carlton and Arnold. There was also a report of four cases occurring in the Urban District of Warsop.

In the Urban District of Beeston and Stapleford there were nine adults amongst a total of seventy known cases, the remainder of those infected in this area being school children, in Arnold Urban District there were four known cases of whom two were children, and in Carlton Urban District thirteen known cases of whom seven were children. Undoubtedly other mild cases occurred which did not come under medical supervision.

The outbreak lasted for about eight weeks and it seems certain that the outbreak was the result of a virus infection, although no causal organism was isolated.

I am indebted to Dr. E. Bebbington, the Medical Officer of Health of the Urban District of Beeston and Stapleford for the following account of the clinical manifestations of the outbreak in his area :—

“ The incubation period was short, certainly less than a fortnight. The major illness was generally preceded by malaise, headache, abdominal pain or pains in the chest. On the second day the patient generally felt better and in some cases well enough to be up and about. By the third day, however, there was generally violent headache, mainly frontal in situation, although occasionally in the vertex or occiput as well. There was occasionally pain in the movements of the eyes and in a few cases complaint of photophobia. The headache was in many cases accompanied by vomiting, which was usually severe, associated with nausea and retching. About the third or fourth day maculo-papular rash commonly appeared. The rash was blotchy on the face and varied in intensity from case to case. In some cases small petechial haemorrhages were apparent. These seemed to be most marked where the rubelliform rash was scanty. The headache was associated with nuchal rigidity and sometimes with spinal rigidity, both of which showed marked variation in intensity. There was muscular tenderness in many cases, some enlargement of the lymphatic glands, and in several cases Kernig's sign was positive. There was no nystagmus. There was no variation in the reflexes seen. Pathology—The C.S.F. was turbid and a cell count varied from two to three cells to 2,000 white cells per millimetre. Over 50% were lymphocytes, frequently in the ratio of 70% lymphocytes to 30% polymorphs. Very occasionally, however, a variation in the cell picture was seen. There was a slight increase in protein, while sugar and chlorides remained normal. Culture was sterile. Blood Counts and the Paul Bunnell test were negative and no poliomyelitis virus was present in the faeces.

After discussion with the Medical Officers of the Districts involved I decided to recommend the exclusion for three weeks of those children who were close contacts at home or school of known cases of the disease.

SECTION IV.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

New Works and Improvements

NEWARK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Two hundred and twenty-two yards of new sewers on Hawton Road Estate.

Proposals for reconstructing the Sewage Disposal Works have been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD URBAN DISTRICT

Schemes have been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for extensions to the Beeston and Stapleford Sewage Disposal Works and extension of the Chilwell Sewerage Scheme.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN DISTRICT

One thousand and fifty yards of new sewer laid. The new Sewage Works at Skegby—with a capacity sufficient for a population of 10,000—were opened in November. Purification is by activated sludge.

BASFORD RURAL DISTRICT

Sewer extension in Bilborough Road, Trowell, was completed to take up drainage from several houses where old standing complaints of overflowing cesspools had occurred.

BINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT

Work has been commenced on Bingham Sewage Disposal Works and Sewerage Scheme. Keyworth, Stanton-on-the-Wolds, Normanton-on-the-Wolds Sewage Disposal Works and Sewerage Scheme has been commenced.

EAST RETFORD RURAL DISTRICT

Approval to proceed with the provision of new sewers in the parishes of North and South Leverton and the construction of full-treatment Sewage Disposal Works was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government early in the year. The work was commenced in May.

NEWARK RURAL DISTRICT

The new Disposal Works at Balderton were nearing completion at the end of the year.

A new sewerage system and Sewage Disposal Works at North Collingham is in an advanced stage of construction.

SOUTHWELL RURAL DISTRICT

During the year a new Sewage Disposal Works was put into operation at Averham; sewer dykes at Eakring were piped in; surface water overflows were installed at Halam and Ollerton, and sludge beds at Edwinstowe.

WORKSOP RURAL DISTRICT

A total of 1,068 yards of new sewer was laid during the year, 166 yards of which were in connection with the Blyth Sewerage Scheme, and 245 yards in connection with the Norton and Cuckney Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme. In addition, 791 yards of 4-in. cast iron rising main were laid.

MINISTRY INQUIRIES

The County Public Health Department was represented at local investigations conducted by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in connection with the following schemes :—

Worksop Rural District Council—8th February 1956.

Parish of Blyth—Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.

Newark Rural District Council—28th September 1956.

Parish of Balderton—Sewage Disposal Scheme.

Water Supply

Throughout the County the water supply is reported as being of good quality, and in the few instances where contamination occurred immediate remedial measures were taken.

The water supply for Sutton-in-Ashfield is still reported as being insufficient for present needs.

In Basford Rural District water has to be carried to the Parish of Willoughby, and to certain parts of the Parish of Costock where there is as yet no public supply.

Work was commenced to complete the extension of water mains throughout the whole of Bingham Rural District except for the Parish of Upper Broughton, and a few isolated farms and cottages.

There have been extensions to water mains in Newark Municipal Borough (600 yards); East Retford Municipal Borough (1,183 yards); Mansfield Municipal Borough (1,087 yards); Sutton-in-Ashfield (950 yards); Worksop Rural District (1,093 yards); Basford Rural District (5,333 yards) and in Newark and Southwell Rural Districts.

Smoke Abatement

The introduction of the Clean Air Act 1956 was an event of great importance to all concerned with the reduction of atmospheric pollution. Some of the provisions of the Act, including those relating to Smoke Control Areas, were brought into effect on the last day of the year. The use of smokeless fuels and appliances to reduce smoke emission wherever practicable, should produce a notable reduction.

The County Council have continued their support of the work of the National Smoke Abatement Society. All meetings of the East Midlands Division were attended during the year under review.

School Milk

The supply of milk to schools continued during the year as an entirely "Pasteurised" supply.

Samples were taken of all the various sources of supply and the Public Health Laboratory at Nottingham rendered the service of testing the samples, 96 in all, so that we might be assured that pasteurisation was properly carried out, and that the milk was of good quality.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1956

This Order, which became operative on the 10th April 1956 specified areas within which all milk sold by retail must conform to the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-53, or the Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-54.

This was the third Order to include parts of Nottinghamshire, and as a result the whole County became a specified area.

Large areas of England and Wales have already been specified. As a result of the specification of these further areas, 81 per cent. of the population of England and Wales are residing in areas where only "Specially Designated" milk may be sold, viz., Tuberculin Tested (not treated by heat) and Pasteurised and sterilised (heat treated).

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

Most of the provisions of these Regulations came into operation on 1st January 1956, though certain other requirements involving alterations to premises, the installation of new equipment, and other substantial changes, were postponed until 1st July 1956.

The Regulations contain new powers to secure clean food and to reduce the risk of food infection and not only do they apply to the food and catering trades but also to clubs, homes, village halls, community centres, staff canteens and most residential, recreational and educational establishments.

All the establishments of the County Council which appear to fall within the scope of the Regulations were inspected by the County Health Inspector to ascertain whether the requirements were satisfied, and it is pleasing to report that in most instances apart from certain minor provisions new to Food Hygiene legislation, all the establishments complied with the Regulations.

The recommendations which were made have been accepted and all work was in hand or was completed at the close of the year.

Summary of Inspections by County Health Inspector

Investigations in connection with Public Water Supplies	24
Investigation of complaints concerning housing circumstances and other matters received from Health Visitors, County residents etc.	98
Investigation of environmental circumstances generally, including interviews with Officers of County District Councils	312

Milk Sampling by County Officers

The following is a summary of the work carried out under this heading during the year. It has been possible to continue the supply of pasteurised milk to all Schools and the samples obtained from this source were subjected to the Phosphatase test.

Type of Sample	Collected By	Samples Submitted	No. of Farms Involved	No. of Cows Involved	Samples not Tested	Result of Biological Examination	
						Negative	Positive
Mixed Herd (non-graded)	Milk Samplers	1,022	2,855	28,303	16	976	30
School Milks	County Health Inspector	96	—	—	6	Phosphatase Test	
						Con-forming to standard	Not conforming to standard
						90	—

SECTION V.

(a) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

The table which follows shows the various Clinics and Centres in operation in the County and the figures shown opposite each place indicate the number of sessions held under each heading per month of four weeks.

SITUATION OF CLINIC OR CENTRE	Maternity and Child Welfare	Ante- Natal	Post- Natal	School Clinic	Dental
Arnold—Arnot Hill Park	8	2	—	8	—
Arnold—Cavendish Street	4	—	—	—	—
Awsworth	2	2	—	—	—
Balderton	4	1	—	4	—
Beauvale	4	2	—	—	—
Beeston—Dovecote Lane*	12	6	—	8	44
Bestwood	2	1	—	—	—
Bilsthorpe	4	2	—	8	—
Bingham	4	2	—	—	—
Blidworth	4	2	—	—	—
Blyth	2	1	—	—	—
Brinsley	2	2	—	—	—
Bunny	2	—	—	—	—
Burton Joyce	2	—	—	—	—
Calverton	4	2	—	—	—
Carlton—Parkdale	4	2	—	—	—
Carlton—Park House	16	6	1	12	36
Carlton-in-Lindrick	4	2	—	—	—
Chilwell—Ordnance Depot	2	2	—	—	—
Chilwell—Inham Nook	6	2	—	—	—
Clipstone	4	2	—	8	—
Collingham	2	1	—	—	—
Cotgrave	2	1	—	—	—
Cropwell Bishop	2	1	—	—	—
Cuckney	2	1	—	—	—
Dunham-on-Trent	2	1	—	—	—
East Bridgford	2	1	—	—	—
East Leake	2	2	—	4	—
East Retford	12	4	—	8	16
Eastwood	4	4	—	8	8
Edwinstowe	4	2	—	—	—
Farndon	2	1	—	—	—
Flintham	2	1	—	—	—
Forest Town	4	2	—	—	—
Gotham	2	1	—	—	—
Gringley-on-the-Hill	2	1	—	—	—
Harworth	8	4	—	8	28
Hickling	2	1	—	—	—
Hucknall	12	4	—	12	44
Huthwaite (Sutton-in-Ashfield)	4	2	—	8	—
Kilvington	2	1	—	—	—
Kimberley	4	4	—	8	—
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	8	6	—	8	8
Lambley	2	1	—	—	—
Langar	2	2	—	—	—
Langold	4	2	—	8	—
Lowdham	4	1	—	—	—

(*) Ultra-Violet Light Treatment—8 sessions per month.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES—*continued*

SITUATION OF CLINIC OR CENTRE	Maternity and Child Welfare	Ante- Natal	Post- Natal	School Clinic	Dental
Mansfield—St. John Street*	12	8	—	—	—
Mansfield—					
St. Lawrence Church Hall	8	—	—	—	—
Mansfield—Brownlow Road	4	—	—	—	—
Mansfield—Hermitage Avenue	8	2	—	8	—
Mansfield—Pleasley Hill	4	—	—	—	—
Mansfield—Redcliffe House	—	—	—	8	48
Mansfield—Pleasley	—	—	—	4	—
Mansfield Woodhouse	8	2	—	8	—
Manton (Worksop)	2	—	—	—	—
Mapperley (Plains Road, Arnold)	4	—	—	—	—
Mattersey	2	1	—	—	—
Misterton	4	2	—	—	—
Newark	8	2	—	12	20
Newark (Hawtonville)	4	—	—	—	—
Newstead	4	2	—	—	—
North Muskham	2	1	—	—	—
Nottingham (Clarendon Street)	—	—	—	—	40
Nuthall	2	2	—	—	—
Ollerton (Methodist Chapel)	8	4	—	8	—
Ollerton (Briar Road)	—	—	—	—	16
Papplewick	2	1	—	—	—
Plumtree	2	2	—	—	—
Porchester (Carlton)	8	2	—	—	—
Radcliffe	2	1	—	4	—
Rainworth	4	2	—	—	—
Ranskill	2	1	—	—	—
Ruddington	2	2	—	—	—
Selston	2	2	—	8	—
Shireoaks (Worksop)	2	—	—	—	—
South Clifton	2	1	—	—	—
South Leverton	2	1	—	—	—
Southwell	4	1	—	4	—
Standhill Road (Carlton)	4	—	—	—	—
Stanton Hill (Sutton-in-Ashfield)	4	4	1	—	—
Stapleford*	8	2	—	8	16
Sutton Bonington	2	2	—	—	—
Sutton-in-Ashfield—Forest Street	8	6	1	—	—
Sutton-in-Ashfield—Lawn House	—	—	—	8	38
Sutton-on-Trent	2	1	—	—	—
Syerston	2	1	—	—	—
Trowell	2	1	—	—	—
Tuxford	4	2	—	—	—
Underwood	2	1	—	—	—
Upper Broughton	2	1	—	—	—
Warsop	8	4	—	8	—
Warsop Vale	2	—	—	—	—
Welbeck Colliery Village	2	—	—	—	—
West Bridgford—Melton Road	12	4	1	—	—
West Bridgford—Alford Road	4	2	—	—	—
West Bridgford—Parochial Hall	—	—	—	4	—
West Bridgford—Loughborough Road	—	—	—	—	44
Westwood	2	2	—	—	—
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds	2	1	—	—	—
Woodborough	2	1	—	—	—
Worksop—Carlton Road	8	4	—	—	—
Worksop—Watson Road	—	—	—	8	30

(*) Ultra-Violet Light Treatment—8 sessions per month.

All Centres and Clinics are equipped for vaccination or immunisation and this is carried out at special sessions arranged according to need or at the request of a parent at a routine session.

(b) NURSING HOMES

During the year 1956, two additional Nursing Homes in the County were registered for the reception of thirty-one medical or chronic cases.

The Keepers of two Nursing Homes indicated that they wished to vary their approved accommodation—one from eight to nine medical or chronic cases and the other from eight to ten medical or chronic cases.

One Nursing Home was closed for approximately two months during the year due to the Keeper being unable to secure staff.

The Keeper of one Nursing Home, accommodating two maternity and eight other cases, relinquished her Certificate due to domestic reasons.

At the end of 1956 there were seven Nursing Homes and these provided accommodation for four maternity cases and eighty-four other cases. Twenty-seven visits were made by the Inspectors during the year.

SECTION VI.

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE
ACTS

HEALTH CENTRES (Section 21)

The position as regards Health Centres is as indicated in the last Annual Report, where it was stated that there had been no large-scale housing developments in Nottinghamshire of a size which would demand the provision of a Health Centre under the conditions in which the Ministry would be prepared to approve such a project.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 22)

Child Welfare Centres

One additional Centre was opened during the year at Brinsley and the first session was held on the 19th June.

Due to the low attendances the Misson Centre was closed in February and arrangements were made for the mothers and infants who were attending this Centre to be conveyed in transport provided by the County Council to the Harworth Centre on alternate Monday afternoons. The Scofton Centre, which served the families who resided in temporary accommodation on the Scofton Airfield, was also closed in February as the need for a Centre no longer existed when all the families residing on the Airfield had been rehoused in permanent accommodation in other parts of Worksop.

There were ninety-five Centres operating at the end of the year, the number of sessions held per month being four hundred. A list of the Centres, giving details of the sessions is set out on pages 34 to 35.

The work undertaken at the Centres during 1956 is shown in the following table :—

				<i>Attendances</i>			<i>Medical Con- sul- tations</i>
				<i>Primary</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Infants	.....	.....	.....	7,003	11,333	89,021	23,952
Children	.....	.....	.....	1,065	9,589	55,071	15,816
Expectant Mothers			.....	215	268	949	915
Post-Natal Mothers			.....	85	90	118	109
				<hr/> 8,368	<hr/> 21,280	<hr/> 145,159	<hr/> 40,792

Supply of Dried Milk and Other Nutrients

A comprehensive range of welfare foods is available for sale at all the Centres and, in addition, a variety of nutrients and certain simple medicaments are provided for free issue.

Both sales and free issues are subject to the recommendation of the Medical Officer at the Centre.

Welfare Foods Service

The task of distributing the National Welfare Foods (National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin A & D Tablets and Orange Juice) acquired by Local Health Authorities with the closing of Food Offices on the 28th June, 1954, has continued on economical lines and without serious difficulty.

The following table gives a general picture of the trend of Welfare Foods issued since the date of transfer :—

	<i>National Dried Milk Tins</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil Bottles</i>	<i>A & D Tablets Packets</i>	<i>Orange Juice Bottles</i>
First quarter, following transfer from Ministry of Food (July-September, 1954)	60,125	13,353	4,962	62,382
First quarter of 1956	50,073	14,688	6,657	69,977
Last quarter of 1956	49,280	14,833	6,608	73,799

The decrease in the quantity of National Dried Milk issued follows the pattern of a general falling off in consumption throughout the country as a whole, and concerning which the Ministry of Health carried out a survey during 1955. This decrease, together with the upward trend of vitamin products consumed may, in part, be due to one or both of the following factors :—

- (a) Wherever possible nursing mothers are encouraged to breast-feed their babies and, whilst doing so, to include vitamins in their daily diet.
- (b) The validity since 31st October, 1954, of the new Milk Tokens for either liquid milk or dried milk and the ease with which these products may be obtained.

The following table shows the extent of issues made during the twelve months ended 29th December, 1956 :—

National Dried Milk	.....	.....	.....	196,297 tins
Cod Liver Oil	.....	.....	.....	53,296 bottles
A & D Tablets	.....	.....	.....	27,078 packets
Orange Juice	.....	.....	.....	316,539 bottles

Additional Distribution Centres were opened during the year at the following places :—

Bestwood Lodge (N. Midland Army H.Q.)
Brinsley

whilst in one instance it was necessary to discontinue the distribution of Welfare Foods for the reason stated :—

Misson—Closure of Child Welfare Centre

The total number of Distribution Centres in operation at the end of the year was one hundred and thirty three, of which ninety-five were County Council Centres and thirty-eight Voluntary Centres. The situation of the Centres as between Urban and Rural Districts is as follows :—

	<i>In Urban Districts</i>	<i>In Rural Districts</i>	<i>Total</i>
County Council Centres	37	58	95
Voluntary Centres	7	31	38

A considerable number of voluntary workers have participated in the Service, both in the running of the purely voluntary Distribution Centres and also in assisting with the work at other Centres, and I wish to pay tribute to them for the excellent service they have rendered throughout the year.

Ante-Natal Clinics

Facilities for the medical examination of expectant mothers and post-natal cases are provided throughout the whole area. Where the attendances are sufficiently large, separate sessions are held for each category but in the majority of the urban districts and in the more populous rural areas ante-natal and post-natal cases are dealt with at the same sessions. In the scattered rural areas the work is undertaken at the Child Welfare Centres during the sessions attended by a Medical Officer.

At the end of the year the numbers of the different types of clinic were as follows :—

(a) Separate sessions for ante-natal and post-natal cases	4
(b) Combined sessions for ante-natal and post-natal cases	44
(c) Combined ante-natal, post-natal and child welfare sessions	34
	—
	82
	==

The percentage of cases attending these Clinics compared with the total number of births in the area is 30.3% for ante-natal cases and 7.8% for post-natal cases.

The number of sessions held per month at the forty-eight clinics included under (a) and (b) amounted to one hundred and eighty and the attendances made and medical consultations undertaken during the year were as follows :—

			<i>Ante-Natal</i>	<i>Post-Natal</i>
<i>Attendances</i> —Primary	.....	.....	2,766	712
Individual	.....	.....	3,523	741
Total	.....	.....	15,609	856
<i>Medical Consultations</i>	.....	.....	15,545	847

Consultant Services

Two hundred and seventy-two cases were referred from the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics for specialist advice to the Consultant Clinics of the Basford Highbury Hospital, King's Mill Hospital, Mansfield Victoria Hospital, Nottingham Hospital for Women, and the Worksop Victoria Hospital. Reports on X-ray examinations were obtained in thirty-six cases from the King's Mill Hospital, Mansfield and District General Hospital, Newark Town and District Hospital, Nottingham General Hospital and Worksop Victoria and Kilton Hospitals.

Relaxation Exercises for Expectant Mothers

In April, Mrs. A. H. Lawson was appointed part-time physiotherapist to initiate relaxation sessions at suitable Clinics and to afford training for selected Health Visitors and Midwives, in order that they could eventually provide instruction to the mothers in their own areas. A full training course consists of twenty-one weekly classes and by the end of the year sufficient Health Visitors had been trained to enable regular weekly classes to be held at nine Clinics.

Routine X-ray Examination of Expectant Mothers

Under the arrangements which are in operation with the Medical Director of the Nottingham No. 1 Mass Radiography Unit for expectant mothers to be referred as a routine practice for chest X-ray examination nine hundred and fifty-nine expectant mothers availed themselves of this facility. In fifty-seven instances the mothers were recalled for large film examinations, but in only one case was anything of significance revealed.

Maternity Hospital Accommodation

The arrangements for investigating and referring to maternity hospitals cases requiring admission for sociological reasons followed the established pattern and all really necessitous cases were admitted.

Of the 1,355 cases referred to hospitals through the Department, 147 were on account of abnormalities ascertained at the Ante-Natal Clinics and 1,208 owing to unsuitable home conditions or other social reasons ; 142 applications in the latter category were unsuccessful and assistance through the Home Help and other services was made available.

Provision of Maternity Outfits and Pads

Five thousand two hundred and forty-seven sterilised maternity outfits and seventy-six packets of maternity pads were issued for domiciliary confinements on the certificate of the Health Visitor or Midwife engaged for the confinement.

Birth Control

Cases needing advice were seen at the special sessions held at the St. John Street Centre, Mansfield, or were referred to the Nottingham Women's Welfare Centre or to the Family Planning Association's Clinics at Sheffield and Doncaster.

Assistance towards the cost of obtaining such advice and the provision of necessary appliances is available to necessitous cases.

Maternal Deaths

Six maternal deaths occurred during the year ; these were located as follows :—Mansfield Borough—1, Eastwood Urban District—1, Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District—1, Basford Rural District—2, and Worksop Rural District—1.

Each maternal death is fully investigated and comprehensive reports are forwarded to the Regional Assessor, Mr. H. J. Malkin, for final submission to the Ministry of Health. For their services in the completion of these reports, I am indebted to the Consultant Obstetricians serving the County area.

The causes of death were as follows :—

1. 1a Amniotic pulmonary embolism.
2. 1a Fulminating septicaemia.
b Incomplete abortion at 20 weeks.
3. Combined loss of blood and air embolus resulting from self-attempted abortion.
4. Acute cardiac failure due to myocarditis.
5. 1a Haemorrhage.
b Rupture of uterus.
6. 1a Cortical necrosis of the kidneys.
b Toxaemia of pregnancy.

Premature Infants

The arrangements for the care of premature infants provide for the services of a paediatrician ; the provision of any necessary additional nursing attention and for the loan by the County Council as Local Health Authority of special cots and equipment, together with the services of a Home Help if required. Special heating provision is made in ambulances for the transport of children requiring hospital treatment.

	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Still- Births</i>	<i>Total</i>
Born at home	271	29	300
Born in private nursing-homes	7	2	9
Born at hospital	387	83	470
	<hr/> 665	<hr/> 114	<hr/> 779

Of the 271 domiciliary live births, fifty-seven were transferred to hospital, and 214 were nursed at home.

No case of retrolental fibroplasia was reported during the year.

The Pre-School Child

The scheme for the ascertainment and follow-up of defects in children under school age was continued, cases requiring treatment being referred to the National Health Service in those cases where the arrangements could not be made directly by this Department under the Authority's established Schemes.

Paediatric Clinics

The arrangements made with the Regional Hospital Board for the part-time services of Consultant Paediatricians to be available to the County Council were continued and weekly sessions were held at the Nottingham, Mansfield and Worksop Clinics. Selected pre-school and school children referred by the Assistant County Medical Officers attend these sessions by appointment and any necessary treatment is arranged by the Paediatrician with the appropriate hospital department or the General Practitioner concerned who, in either case, is kept fully informed. In addition to the above arrangements, cases may also be referred to the Out-patients' Clinic at the Newark Hospital. The number of pre-school children referred to Paediatricians under these arrangements was eighty.

Chronic Tonsils and/or Adenoids

Pre-school children requiring operative treatment under this heading are referred to the Nottingham Children's Hospital, to the Newark, Retford and Worksop General Hospitals, the King's Mill Hospital, Sutton-in-Ashfield, or to the Worksop Kilton Hospital.

One hundred and four operations were performed during 1956 under these arrangements.

Ophthalmic Clinics

The arrangements with the Regional Hospital Board for the services of Ophthalmic Consultants to be made available for the treatment of children found to have visual defects were continued.

At the end of the year, regular sessions were being held at the following Clinics :—

Arnold	Beeston	Carlton
Eastwood	Hucknall	Mansfield
Newark	Kirkby-in-Ashfield	Mansfield Woodhouse
Stapleford	Sutton-in-Ashfield	Retford
		Worksop

Cases from West Bridgford and the area south of the River Trent were seen at the Fletcher Gate Clinic, Nottingham, until the 9th August when this work was transferred to the County Clinic, Clarendon Street, Nottingham.

These facilities cover both school and pre-school children. Cases attend by appointment and any spectacles prescribed are obtained in accordance with the provisions of the National Health Service Act. The Consultants are attached to Hospitals to which they are able to refer any cases requiring hospital treatment.

Eight hundred and nineteen examinations of pre-school children were undertaken by Consultants during the year.

Orthopaedic Treatment

During the year eighty-two children were referred by the Medical Officers of the Child Welfare Centres to the various Orthopaedic Clinics administered by the Regional Hospital Board.

Boarded-Out Children and Children placed for Adoption

The previous arrangements whereby investigations of the home conditions of proposed adopters and foster-parents were undertaken by Health Visitors on behalf of the Children's Department were discontinued during the year and reports are now obtained indicating whether Health Visitors are aware of any information which would render an applicant unsuitable to have the care of a child. Reports on seventy-four cases were obtained on behalf of the Children's Department.

Day Nurseries

The six Day Nurseries which were operating at the end of 1955 were continued during the year and the average daily attendances set out in the following Table show little variation from the previous year :—

		<i>Age Groups</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Number of Places</i>
		<i>Under 2 years</i>	<i>2-5 years</i>		
Beeston .....	.....	11.2	22.0	33.2	50
Bull Farm .....	.....	8.5	21.6	30.1	40
Carlton .....	.....	3.2	13.1	16.3	26
Newark .....	.....	6.1	22.5	28.6	40
Stapleford .....	.....	9.8	26.0	35.8	50
West Bridgford .....	.....	4.6	14.7	19.3	25

Scheme for Registered Daily Guardians

Applications from women desirous of undertaking the care of children during the day while their mothers are at work are investigated by the Health Visitors to ensure that conditions are suitable. In addition to the payment made by the mother to the Daily Guardian, the County Council pay a weekly allowance of 4/- (2/- if the child is cared for on less than four days a week). Supervision is carried out by the Health Visitors.

The following table shows the cases dealt with under this scheme during the year :—

Cases on Register at 1st January, 1956	.....	.....	40
New cases approved	.....	.....	30
Cases discontinued	.....	.....	31
Cases on Register at 31st December, 1956	.....	.....	39

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

The Daily Guardian scheme referred to above only applies in cases where the numbers of children cared for does not exceed two. Cases where there are three or more children, not related to the person undertaking the care of the children, are dealt with under this Act.

Two new applications for registration in respect of eight children were received, but three Child Minders, approved for the reception of ten children, relinquished their registrations during the year.

At the 31st December, 1956, there were four registered Child Minders undertaking the care of twenty-seven children.

Health of Children

Break-up of Families

During 1956 the work undertaken under this heading involved the holding of case conferences on difficult families. These were attended by a member of the Health Visiting staff (representing the County Health Service) and representatives of the County Welfare Officer, the Children's Officer and sometimes the Probation Officer, together with the Housing Officer of the County District Authority concerned. These Conferences were productive of much useful co-operation between the various interests involved. They were convened by the Children's Officer acting as co-ordinating officer for this purpose.

In addition, assistance towards the rehabilitation of problem families has been given at Greet House, Southwell, and Hill Crest, Retford, where the Health Visitor attends to give advice and help to the families temporarily accommodated in these Institutions.

As a further measure, the County Council's proposals under the appropriate section of the National Health Service Act, 1946, have now been amended to provide for the training of mothers at recuperation Centres such as Spofforth Hall ; for a Family Help Service and a Night Attendant Service.

Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and of Children under School Age.

During 1956 there was a reduction in the number of Dental Officers employed by the County Education Committee and as a result the number of sessions devoted by these Officers to the dental care of mothers and young children dropped from 1,225 in 1955 to 893 in 1956. From this it follows that the restrictions in the dental service which had to be exercised in 1955 and in former years had not only to be continued but slightly increased during 1956.

The restrictions however were by no means easy to apply because in some parts of the County there were increased demands from mothers and young children for dental treatment as a result of which the "waiting lists," particularly at the Clinics in West Bridgford, Mansfield and Newark, became unreasonably lengthy.

The whole-time Oral Hygienist terminated her appointment on her marriage on 29th April and it was found impossible to secure a successor. At the end of the year the remaining Oral Hygienist (a part-time Officer) intimated that because of domestic commitments she would be terminating her appointment early in 1957. These two Oral Hygienists have given valuable service particularly in regard to Dental Health Education for expectant mothers and young children, and it is hoped that it will prove possible to fill the vacancies in the not too distant future.

The County Dental Laboratory is administered by the County Education Committee and by arrangement with the County Health Committee the Staff at the Laboratory constructed, during the year, as many as possible of the dentures provided for expectant and nursing mothers.

At the end of the year the Dental Laboratory Staff consisted of one Senior Technician-in-Charge, three Technicians and two Apprenticed Technicians and with a view to the Staff undertaking in the near future the whole of the denture work for expectant and nursing mothers, it was decided to appoint an additional whole-time Technician in April, 1957.

The following table gives details of the dental work carried out during 1956, the corresponding figures for 1955 being shown in brackets for comparison.

	<i>Expectant and Nursing mothers</i>				<i>Children under five</i>		
<i>(a) Numbers provided with dental care</i>							
Number examined	1,099	(1,172)	1,055	(1,193)
Needing treatment	1,069	(1,155)	973	(1,072)
Treated	1,037	(963)	778	(920)
Made dentally fit	835	(645)	593	(724)
<i>(b) Forms of dental treatment provided</i>							
Extractions	3,494	(3,828)	1,714	(1,581)
Local anaesthetics	1,257	(1,382)	409	(630)
General anaesthetics		175	(185)	578	(307)
Fillings	1,229	(1,358)	298	(391)
Scaling and gum treatment			391	(396)	29	(26)
Silver nitrate treatment			23	(37)	758	(775)
Dressings	456	(437)	199	(233)
Radiographs	55	(35)	Nil	(3)
Full upper or lower dentures			371	(312)	Nil	(2)
Partial upper or lower dentures			244	(248)	Nil	(Nil)
Crowns or inlays	Nil	(Nil)	Nil	(Nil)

MIDWIFERY (Section 23)

The County Council's midwifery service is provided by the direct employment of whole-time County Midwives and by District Nurse-Midwives employed by District Nursing Associations affiliated to the Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation who act as agents of the County Council. The County is divided into areas of three types, i.e.

- (1) Areas covered by County Midwives only
- (2) Areas covered by Midwives employed by District Nursing Associations
- (3) Areas covered partly by County Midwives and partly by Midwives employed by District Nursing Associations

At the end of the year the number of midwives employed in this work was as follows :—

County Midwives	62
District Nurse-Midwives	62

All the midwives employed by District Nursing Associations also undertake Home Nursing and the equivalent of whole-time midwifery services undertaken by these nurses was 19.44.

In addition to the above there were at the end of the year nine midwives engaged in private practice, including one employed in a Nursing Home. Twenty-six midwives were employed in Hospitals.

The maintenance of an adequate midwifery staff has been a matter of some difficulty and has indeed occasioned some anxiety during the year. This difficulty is lessened when it is possible to offer housing accommodation for the midwife and I acknowledge gratefully the help and co-operation which have been afforded in this connection by the Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District Council in their capacity as Housing Authority.

The County Council are the Local Supervising Authority for the whole of the administrative County.

One hundred and ninety Midwives notified their intention to practice during 1956, three of these midwives undertook maternity nursing only.

Supervision was carried out by the whole-time Senior Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and the part-time Non-Medical (Assistant) Supervisor of Midwives, who devotes the remainder of her time to health visiting duties. Special cases are investigated by the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

Routine visits of inspection amounted to 444 and there were 2,636 investigations made into abnormal cases.

Four County Midwives and seven District Nurse-Midwives were suspended from practice for varying periods in order to prevent the spread of infection.

Medical aid was sent for on 895 occasions—893 by domiciliary Midwives and two by Midwives practising in Nursing Homes. In 468 instances the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service.

The number of claim forms submitted by medical practitioners was 267, claiming fees amounting to £800. 7s. 6d.

Other statutory notices were received from Midwives as follows :—

Notification of Stillbirth	.....	.....	.....	80
do. Death of Child	.....	.....	.....	23
do. Death of Mother	.....	.....	.....	—
do. Laying out the Dead	.....	.....	.....	14
do. Liability to be a Source of Infection	.....	.....	.....	151
do. Artificial Feeding	.....	.....	.....	1,254
				<hr/>
				1,522
				<hr/>

Eye Discharge in the Newborn

Eighty-four cases of inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes of new-born infants were notified, three being also notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Every case attended by a Midwife was inquired into immediately by a Supervisor (Non-Medical) of Midwives, and was subsequently followed-up by a Health Visitor.

Two cases received hospital treatment and unimpaired vision resulted in all cases.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Twenty-one cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year, eight being concerned with domiciliary confinements and thirteen with deliveries in institutions. Of the eight confined at home, three were subsequently admitted to hospital for treatment. All made good recoveries.

Deliveries attended by Midwives

Domiciliary Cases

		Doctor not booked		Doctor booked	
		<i>Doctor present at delivery</i>	<i>Doctor not present at delivery</i>	<i>Doctor present at delivery</i>	<i>Doctor not present at delivery</i>
County Midwives	.....	69	901	893	1,745
District Nurse-Midwives		16	377	258	633
Privately Practising Midwives	.....	1	—	10	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		86	1,278	1,161	2,379
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Cases in Institutions

Hospitals	1,989
Private Nursing Homes	54
	<hr/>
	2,043
	<hr/>

Administration of Analgesics

Gas and Air Analgesia

One hundred and twenty-six of the one hundred and thirty-two domiciliary midwives practising in the County at the end of the year were qualified to administer this form of analgesia, which was thus available in any area of the County. Sixty County Midwives and fifty-five District Nurse-Midwives were in possession of a Minnitt Gas-Air Apparatus. The arrangements with the manufacturers for the gas and air sets to be the subject of routine inspection by skilled engineers were continued.

Pethidine

Those midwives who had received the requisite training were permitted to administer this drug and the figures show a further increase in the number of cases.

The work carried out under this heading is shown in the following table :—

Administered by	Gas and Air		Pethidine	
	<i>Doctor</i>	<i>Doctor</i>	<i>Doctor</i>	<i>Doctor</i>
	<i>not present</i>	<i>present</i>	<i>not present</i>	<i>present</i>
	<i>at</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>at</i>
	<i>delivery</i>	<i>delivery</i>	<i>delivery</i>	<i>delivery</i>
County Midwives	1,719	683	985	356
District Nurse-Midwives	687	180	387	148
Privately Practising Midwives	—	2	—	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,406	865	1,372	509
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Visits by County Midwives and District Nurse-Midwives

	<i>County Midwives</i>	<i>District Nurse-Midwives</i>
Ante-Natal		
Home	31,728	9,880
Clinic	5,213	734
Delivery	3,608	1,284
Lying-in	67,475	28,993
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	108,024	40,891
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Refresher Courses for Midwives

The Local Supervising Authority made arrangements for twelve County Midwives and twelve District Nurse-Midwives to attend Refresher Courses organised by the Royal College of Midwives during 1956.

HEALTH VISITING (Section 24)

The Pupil Health Visitors' Training Scheme, which is operated in conjunction with the Nottingham City Authority, resulted in two Health Visitors being available for appointment to the County staff ; in addition, three others were recruited through normal channels. There was a loss by resignation of five Health Visitors and at the end of the year there were seven vacancies.

Notwithstanding the many other activities of the Health Visitors, the primary function of home visiting was well maintained and, as in recent years, the number of individual children under five years of age visited, 50,869, relates very closely to the total number of children coming within the age group in the County during the year.

The figures in the following table refer to the home visiting done by the Health Visitors, apart from visits to tuberculosis cases which are referred to in another section of this report.

First visits to Infants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,911
Re-visits to Infants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,404
Visits to Children aged 1 and under 2 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,259
Visits to Children aged 2 but under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,239
Visits to Expectant Mothers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,299
Visits to Post-Natal Mothers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,393
General Health Visiting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,068
						<hr/> 168,573 <hr/>

Refresher Courses

The County Council continued the policy recommended by the Nurses' Committee of the Whitley Council of sending Health Visitors to Courses arranged by the Royal College of Nursing or the Women Public Health Officers' Association and twelve nurses attended such Courses during 1956.

HOME NURSING (Section 25)

The Home Nursing Service, provided under agency arrangements by the Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation and the District Nursing Associations, was continued throughout the year 1956 on the same lines as in previous years. No special innovations were introduced.

The County Council again sent six District Nurses to a post-graduate course of instruction.

The adaptation into flats of the old Nurses' Home at Hucknall was completed. These flats, furnished by the County Council, provide excellent accommodation for two District Nurses and two County Midwives. Houses were purchased from the Beeston and Stapleford and West Bridgford Urban District Councils for the use of District Nurses serving their areas.

The repair and/or redecoration of the houses provided for District Nurses was undertaken in nine instances.

A number of District Nurses were permitted to take advantage of the County Council's Assisted Car Purchase Scheme. A new car was provided by the County Council for the West Bridgford Association. Car repairs were undertaken in eighteen instances.

New furniture and/or equipment was provided for the Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation and five District Nursing Associations.

The provision of new garages was authorised in four instances, and four garages were repaired.

In Circular 19/56 dealing with the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health the Ministry of Health again asked for full information on developments in the Home Nursing Service. In Nottinghamshire there were no developments during 1956 of an extraordinary nature, and, as previously indicated, the Service continued on the lines established at its inception in 1948.

Children under five comprised 445 of the 9,967 cases attended by the District Nurses. The number of visits paid on behalf of children amounted to 3,322 out of a total of 277,545.

Attention is again called to the large number of patients attended who were sixty-five years of age or over. These totalled 5,478, as compared with 5,489 in 1955. Once again they comprised more than half the total cases attended, and the number of visits made by the Nurses on their behalf was 164,241—an increase of approximately 6,000 over the number of visits paid last year to patients in the same category.

The table of statistics which appears on the following page indicates the staffing position and the work done during each of the five years 1952 to 1956 inclusive. There was a slight fall in the number of staff available for Home Nursing and in the number of cases attended during 1956, but in general the figures approximate fairly closely to those for previous years, and call for no special comment.

General Statistics (Whole County)

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Total No. of Cases attended ...	9,305	9,887	10,990	10,595	9,967
*Average No. of Cases attended per equivalent of Whole-time Nurse	98	99	104	99	96
Total No. of Visits paid ...	248,712	257,213	276,900	276,879	277,545
*Average No. of Visits paid per equivalent of Whole-time Nurse	2,618	2,598	2,612	2,612	2,690
Average No. of Visits paid per Case	27	26	25	26	28
*Equivalent of Whole-time Staff employed at 31st December ...	95	99	106	106	103
**Equivalent of Whole-time Staff required at 31st December ...	134	134	135	136	137
‡Extent to which Staff falls short of requirements at 31st December	39	35	29	30	34
‡Ratio of Staff to Population at 31st December	1 per 5,640	1 per 5,408	1 per 5,108	1 per 5,150	1 per 5,345

*Some Nurses devote part of their time to Domiciliary Midwifery.

**On basis of 1 per 4,000 of population.

‡Expressed as equivalent of Whole-time Nurses.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26)

Immunisation against Diphtheria

The organisation and conduct of this Scheme continued to be undertaken locally by the District Medical Officers of Health, acting as agents for the County Council on agreed terms. Where necessary, assistance was also given by the County Council's medical and nursing staffs, and individual immunisations were available, on request, at routine Child Welfare and School Clinic sessions.

Medical practitioners taking up general practice in the Council's area were, in accordance with standing practice, invited to take part in the County Council's arrangements and by 31st December, 1956, a total of 344 general practitioners were enrolled for the purpose.

The numbers of children who completed primary immunisation or were given a reinforcing injection during the year, and the comparable figures for the previous year, were as shewn in the following table :—

Age at date of last injection	1955				1956			
	Under 1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total (under 15 yrs)	Under 1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total (under 15 yrs)
No. who completed a course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria during the year	4071	2792	935	7798	5808	2649	738	9195
No. given a secondary or reinforcing injection during the year	—	1589	4663	6252	—	1626	4316	5942

As forecast in my previous Report, there was a considerable increase (over 42%) compared with the previous year in the number of children protected by immunisation before their first birthday. This can be attributed to the choice by an increasing number of parents of the combined diphtheria/whooping cough inoculations commencing at four months of age instead of the plain diphtheria immunisation with injections commencing at the age of eight months.

A table, compiled from information provided by the District Medical Officers of Health, shows the number of children under 15 years of age at 31st December, 1956 in each County District—and in the County as a whole—who had completed a full course of immunisation against Diphtheria at any time before that date. The table, sub-divided according to age attained and age at last injection is as follows :—

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO HAD COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF IMMUNISATION AT ANY TIME BEFORE 31ST DECEMBER, 1956							
DISTRICT	Under 1 yr.	1—4 yrs.		5—14 yrs.		TOTAL (under 15 years)	
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	
Urban Districts.							
Mansfield (Borough)	127	1,870	3,408	4,281	5,405	4,281	
Worksop (Borough)	66	1,258	2,285	2,177	3,609	2,177	
Newark (Borough)	82	1,264	1,938	1,736	3,284	1,736	
East Retford (Borough)	46	706	1,529	1,404	2,281	1,404	
Arnold	76	1,197	966	2,448	2,239	2,448	
Beeston and Stapleford	185	2,318	3,729	4,335	6,232	4,335	
Carlton	94	1,668	2,792	3,038	4,554	3,038	
Eastwood	37	439	962	701	1,438	701	
Hucknall	90	1,063	1,647	2,755	2,800	2,755	
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	89	1,094	1,487	1,544	2,670	1,544	
Mansfield Woodhouse	200	430	1,145	1,952	1,775	1,952	
Sutton-in-Ashfield	199	1,939	3,136	3,284	5,274	3,284	
Warsop	197	986	1,943	568	3,126	568	
West Bridgford	116	1,076	892	1,287	2,084	1,287	
TOTAL	1,604	17,308	27,859	31,510	46,771	31,510	
Rural Districts.							
Basford	478	2,601	2,264	5,288	5,343	5,288	
Bingham	78	1,189	633	1,165	1,900	1,165	
Worksop	57	825	1,457	1,575	2,339	1,575	
East Retford	52	931	1,651	1,972	2,634	1,972	
Newark	37	576	795	874	1,408	874	
Southwell	160	2,227	3,066	2,965	5,453	2,965	
TOTAL	862	8,349	9,866	13,839	19,077	13,839	
Whole County. GRAND TOTAL	2,466	25,657	37,725	45,349	65,848	45,349	
				83,074		111,197	

(a) Children whose last complete course of injections (primary or booster) was given between 1952-1956.

(b) Children whose last complete course of injections (primary or booster) was given before 1st January, 1952.

The figures for the whole County, expressed as percentages of the Registrar-General's mid-1956 estimates of the child population, and the proportion of children in each age group who had inoculations within the past five years, are as follows :—

Age at 31st December, 1956	Registrar- General's mid-year population estimate	Proportion of children immunised	
		at any time before 31st December, 1956	during the last five years (1952-1956)
Under 1 year	8,820	27.9%	27.9%
1— 4 years	33,780	75.9%	75.9%
5—14 years	90,100	92.2%	48.5%
Total (under 15 years)	132,700	83.8%	49.6%

Notifications and Deaths from Diphtheria

After a period of three years during which no case of diphtheria occurred in the County, and seven years without a child dying of this disease in the Council's area, one case was notified during 1956 and died in hospital on 25th August, 1956.

The child concerned, a two year old boy, had been immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough in 1955 and the cause of death was certified as laryngeal diphtheria on the evidence of a direct smear from a throat swab taken at the post-mortem examination.

Nasal and throat swabs were taken of all close contacts and of children living in the immediate neighbourhood, but no carrier was found.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

The following table shows the number of children immunised against Whooping Cough in each County District, and in the County as a whole, during 1956 (i.e. during the first full year's operation of this service throughout the whole of the County Council's area) :—

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION, 1956

DISTRICT		NUMBER OF CHILDREN PRIMARILY IMMUNISED AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH (ACCORDING TO AGE AT DATE OF FINAL INJECTION)			
		Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 years	Total (under 15 years)
Urban Districts—					
Mansfield (Borough)	....	448	239	12	699
Worksop (Borough)	....	205	151	4	360
Newark (Borough)	....	268	100	3	371
East Retford (Borough)	....	133	69	2	204
Arnold	....	262	64	2	328
Beeston & Stapleford	....	470	164	34	668
Carlton	....	418	71	2	491
Eastwood	....	99	53	8	160
Hucknall	....	239	104	9	352
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	....	209	106	54	369
Mansfield Woodhouse	....	192	90	2	284
Sutton-in-Ashfield	....	450	23	3	476
Warsop	....	196	37	1	234
West Bridgford	....	280	89	11	380
TOTAL	....	3,869	1,360	147	5,376
Rural Districts—					
Basford	....	463	274	6	743
Bingham	....	242	117	26	385
East Retford	....	163	98	3	264
Newark	....	120	61	1	182
Southwell	....	514	240	7	761
Worksop	....	105	61	2	168
TOTAL	....	1,607	851	45	2,503
Whole County. GRAND TOTAL		5,476	2,211	192	7,879

Vaccination against Smallpox

The same methods and procedure as outlined under the heading “ Immunisation ” applied to vaccination against smallpox and the following table indicates the work carried out under these arrangements during 1956 :—

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX, 1956

DISTRICT	NUMBER VACCINATED*					NUMBER RE-VACCINATED*						
	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 years and over	TOTAL	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 years and over	TOTAL
Urban Districts.												
Mansfield (Borough)	269	14	13	9	12	317	—	—	1	6	46	53
Worksop (Borough) ...	100	89	7	3	10	209	—	—	—	1	22	23
Newark (Borough) ...	162	6	4	3	1	176	—	—	—	—	8	8
East Retford (Borough)	101	3	1	9	7	121	—	—	1	2	20	23
Arnold	239	13	11	18	13	294	—	—	—	4	17	21
Beeston & Stapleford	374	16	5	13	17	425	1	—	—	4	37	42
Carlton	283	7	9	7	9	315	—	—	—	2	14	16
Eastwood	29	3	2	—	5	39	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hucknall	108	11	5	6	17	147	—	—	—	2	26	28
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	82	10	—	2	16	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mansfield Woodhouse	81	2	3	3	3	92	—	—	1	—	9	10
Sutton-in-Ashfield	172	5	2	3	9	191	—	—	—	2	15	17
Warsop	102	2	4	1	2	111	—	—	—	—	3	3
West Bridgford	168	8	9	11	14	210	—	—	1	1	48	50
TOTAL	2,270	189	75	88	135	2,757	1	—	4	24	266	295
Rural Districts.												
Basford	211	41	22	13	15	302	—	—	—	2	14	16
Bingham	164	13	16	12	35	240	—	—	5	5	33	43
Worksop	47	82	13	8	3	153	—	—	—	—	3	3
East Retford	151	8	1	4	7	171	—	—	1	5	9	15
Newark	86	9	4	1	—	100	—	—	—	—	3	3
Southwell	347	26	17	7	—	397	—	—	—	—	3	3
TOTAL	1,006	179	73	45	60	1,363	—	—	6	12	65	83
Whole County.												
GRAND TOTAL	3,276	368	148	133	195	4,120	1	—	10	36	331	378

*Classified according to age at date of vaccination.

Complications of Vaccination

Two complications of vaccination were reported during the year. In one case—a girl aged ten months—generalised vaccinia developed following a third attempt at primary vaccination but the child recovered in hospital. In the other case—a girl aged thirteen weeks—the baby was found dead in her cot the morning after she had been vaccinated and death was certified (on the post-mortem findings) as having been due to post-vaccinal encephalo-myelitis.

So severe a condition arising within twenty-four hours of vaccination is, to say the least of it, clinically unusual and in the absence of any special histological examination it is justifiable to feel that in this case the certified cause of death was open to some doubt.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2/56 arrangements were made early in the year for the registration of children born between January 1947—December 1954 (inclusive) to be vaccinated by two injections with a vaccine produced in this country which was believed to confer a degree of protection against paralytic poliomyelitis.

As with other forms of vaccination and immunisation, it was agreed with the County District Councils that the local organisation and conduct of the clinical work involved would be undertaken under agency arrangements and on agreed terms by the District Medical Officers of Health, but in the initial stages of this Scheme the necessary administrative and clerical work, including the registration of consents, was undertaken in the County Health Department.

Following the Minister's formal approval of the necessary amendment of the County Council's Proposals under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, an explanatory leaflet, incorporating a Form of Consent, was made available to the parents of children in the selected age groups who were interested in the prospect of having their children vaccinated. The County Council's arrangements for the registration of consents were announced through public notices in all local newspapers and by posters which were displayed in all Clinics, Welfare Centres and Welfare Foods Centres, and in the County District Health Departments. The Head Teachers of all Schools were also informed of these arrangements, and the County Council's medical and nursing staffs were provided with copies of the explanatory leaflet and other necessary details to enable them to answer enquiries by parents on this subject and to direct parents to the distribution centres throughout the County where copies of the leaflet were available to the parents of children in the appropriate age group. Information was also given to the Local Executive Committee for transmission to all general practitioners throughout the area.

By 31st March, 1956 a total of 4,370 children in the Council's area had been registered for vaccination under this Scheme.

The first delivery of vaccine was made to the County Health Department early in May, 1956 for first injections for boys and girls born in November 1947—1954 and in March 1951—1954 (reserve group to be boys and girls born between August 1947—1954). A second issue of the vaccine received at the end of May, 1956 was used for giving second injections to children who had already been given a first injection, but a third issue expected in early June, 1956, was cancelled and no more vaccine had been received by the end of June when vaccination was suspended for the “poliomyelitis season,” i.e. until the end of November, 1956.

By 30th June, 1956 a total of 535 children had been given two injections, and fifty-three had been given one injection only under the County Council's arrangements.

With a further small delivery of vaccine received at the end of November, 1956, forty-one children remaining in the Council's area were given their second injection and thirteen other children had been given a first injection of the poliomyelitis vaccine by the end of the year.

The position at 31st December, 1956, was as shown in the following table :—

Children registered for vaccination	Year of birth								Total
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	
<i>Position at end of year (after taking account of all inward and outward transfers)—</i>									
No. of children who had been vaccinated	51	52	79	49	79	91	91	95	587
No. of children who had been given a first injection	4	1	2	3	5	9	5	2	31
No. of children awaiting vaccination	504	460	496	525	508	479	429	372	3,773
Total	559	513	577	577	592	579	525	469	4,391

AMBULANCE SERVICE (Section 27)

Statistics

During 1956, 43,466 journeys were made involving the conveyance of 126,469 patients and the travelling of 965,069 miles.

The following table shows the work undertaken by each of the Main Stations, Depots and Sub-Stations during the year.

Station, Depot or Sub-Station	Journeys under-taken	Patients carried	Total mileage
Nottingham Group Stations :			
Arnold Depot	1,772	5,369	35,252
Beeston Depot	4,055	11,517	80,301
Carlton Depot	3,837	11,197	69,971
Eastwood Depot	1,638	6,602	52,241
Hucknall Depot	3,006	7,709	65,109
West Bridgford Depot	4,399	12,172	104,145
Kirkby-in-Ashfield Sub-Station	874	3,815	21,144
Southwell Sub-Station	427	1,526	18,818
Mansfield Main Station	9,278	26,301	175,585
Edwinstowe Sub-Station	595	3,285	23,625
Warsop Sub-Station	643	3,434	17,459
Newark Main Station	3,747	7,697	81,632
Retford Main Station	3,947	11,822	115,382
Worksop Main Station	4,467	11,665	81,048
Harworth Sub-Station	781	2,358	23,357
Totals	43,466	126,469	965,069
Totals for 1955	42,786	129,189	961,812

A comparison of the figures for 1956 with those for 1955 shows a decrease of 2,720 in the number of patients carried. The mileage has however increased by 3,257 miles or 0.2 of a mile for each patient carried.

The categories of the patients carried in 1956 and, for comparison purposes those in each of the previous five years, were as follows :—

Year	Accident	Emergency	Treatment	Infectious	Maternity	Other	Total
1951	2,358	3,897	83,594	589	2,160	378	92,976
1952	2,264	3,643	92,931	665	2,227	201	101,931
1953	2,276	3,990	102,325	709	2,188	243	111,731
1954	2,248	4,151	112,489	629	2,211	178	121,906
1955	2,464	4,308	118,841	1,323	2,037	216	129,189
1956	2,551	4,210	115,857	1,303	2,203	345	126,469

Fluctuations in numbers over the years have been chiefly confined to 'Treatment' cases i.e. out-patients, hospital admissions, discharges and transfers, whilst the figures for the other categories have remained reasonably constant.

The total of 965,069 miles was travelled by the various classes of ambulance vehicles as set out in the following table with the corresponding figures for 1955.

Class of Vehicle	No. of vehicles in class	No. of miles	Average miles per vehicle
Ambulance	38 (43)	544,899 (607,039)	14,339 (14,117)
Dual-purpose Vehicles ...	21 (16)	416,683 (345,924)	19,842 (21,620)
Sitting-case Cars	3 (3)	3,487 (8,849)	1,162 (2,949)

During the year arrangements were made for seventy-four patients to be conveyed to out-county destinations by train for the majority of their journey. Parratt stretchers specially constructed for use in railway carriages were purchased during the year in order to further facilitate the transport of stretcher patients by rail.

General Administration

The opportunity of reviewing arrangements and comparing progress with that of other Ambulance Services was afforded by Ministry of Health Circular 5/56 which summarised the conclusions reached from the series of surveys conducted by the Minister's officers in thirty-seven Services in England and Wales, of which Nottinghamshire was one.

Particular attention was drawn to the following operational matters and the practice in this Authority's Service is indicated in each instance :—

Control at the Centre " It is essential that, in the interests of proper economy, close and continuous control should be exercised, through the control headquarters of the Service, over operational efficiency. From a strictly operational point of view there are disadvantages in a form of organization with large numbers of separate controls, which tend to divide a service into a number of small unconnected units and to impede the proper co-ordination and sorting of demands on the authority's service as a whole."

Co-ordination and control is exercised by regular visits to Stations by the County Ambulance Officer and his Deputy and in every aspect of administration which aims at a uniform standard and procedure throughout the County. The Authority's basic scheme of organization provides for five control points—four Main Stations, and County Control which is situated in my Department as the co-ordinating point. The Main Stations are authorised to deal with requests for journeys within the County but all requests for longer distance journeys are focussed through County Control so that they might be co-ordinated. There is close liaison between all control centres and the whole approach of the organization is to discourage a " parochial " outlook.

Radio Control “ The introduction of two-way radio communication has generally resulted either in an actual saving in cost or in increased efficiency enabling the service to cope with increased demand without a corresponding increase in vehicles or staff.”

Radio control has been in operation in part or wholly throughout the County for nearly five years and has become an indispensable feature. With only normal fluctuations of staff and no change in the number of vehicles it has been possible, since the introduction of radio, to deal with a maximum increase of 38% in the case load.

Vehicle replacements The replacement of some 2/4 stretcher vehicles by dual-purpose vehicles and standardisation within the fleet are advocated by the Minister. In the four years 1953-1956 a total of 19 ambulances have been replaced by dual-purpose vehicles which are more suitable for sitting cases, will accommodate a stretcher case if the need arises, and, moreover, are considerably more economical in running, giving an average of approximately 23 miles per gallon as compared with the larger ambulances which average approximately 14 miles per gallon. Since 1951 only Bedford vehicles fitted with Lomas type bodies have been purchased, with the exception of two Daimler ambulances required for special purposes.

Due note has been taken of the experimental use of diesel-driven ambulances but it is not proposed at present to introduce such vehicles until their advantages are fully proved.

Co-operation with Hospitals It has been the constant endeavour of this Authority to work in the closest possible liaison with the hospital authorities in the geographical county because, when all is said and done, the proper and economical use of the Service—or its abuse—is dependent upon the discretion with which medical practitioners and other authorised persons request the provision of ambulance transport. In this respect the hospitals are without question the largest single users of the Service.

The fact that the Minister had reminded hospital authorities of the importance of appointing transport officers to co-ordinate all calls made on the ambulance service from each hospital led me to suggest to the Secretaries of the Hospital Management Committees concerned that discussion on this and other matters might prove to be of mutual benefit. I am pleased to report that these discussions have taken place and suggestions put forward by both sides have been implemented. In particular, arrangements have been made for a vehicle to be based at the Mansfield and District General Hospital for certain periods of the day to deal with transfers between hospitals in the Mansfield area. In an endeavour to cut down the waiting time of out-patients at the completion of their treatment at the Nottingham General Hospital a vehicle has also been allocated there to deal with any over-load of patients who, for one reason or another, cannot be returned home by vehicles engaged on the normal journeys to and from the Hospital.

Premises

In common with other local authority services the Ambulance Service building programme was literally brought to a standstill by the restrictions on capital expenditure imposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Minister of Housing and Local Government towards the end of 1955, although this has to some extent afforded time for re-consideration of a number of projects. In particular the principle has been accepted that, wherever possible, Ambulance Stations should be built on the same sites as Fire Stations and, further, that certain accommodation such as kitchen, toilets, locker rooms and boiler house should be common to both services. The operational requirements of each Service would be kept independent of the other. Savings should therefore result not only from this joint use of facilities but in the initial stages of site preparation, drainage etc.

Acceptance of this principle may now lead to the abandonment of sites selected solely for Ambulance purposes and this has in fact already occurred in the case of the site at Retford.

When the restrictions on capital expenditure were imposed the erection of a new Station at Newark was considered to be of such urgency as to warrant a special approach to the Ministry as both staff and garage accommodation at the existing Station were woefully inadequate. Permission to proceed has not however been given and alternative steps have had to be taken to improve existing facilities not only at this but at other Stations. At Newark the County Fire Service have allowed the use of the ground floor of an adjacent house for office and staff accommodation ; at Retford completely new heating arrangements have had to be made ; at Worksop it has been possible to acquire alternative staff and office accommodation on the ground floor of the same building and to take over and convert other rooms for garage purposes.

The only building in progress before restrictions were imposed was that of the new Depot at Arnold and this was completed during the year.

Plans have been agreed upon for the purchase of a portion of land at the rear of the Mansfield Ambulance Station for development as a cleaning and parking area and it is hoped that work will commence on this early in the next financial year.

Vehicles

During the year two new Daimler Ambulances and five new Bedford/Lomas Dual-Purpose Ambulances were brought into service and seven Austin 16 h.p. ambulances, which had been in service from late 1948 and early 1949, were disposed of by public auction. The total vehicle operational strength at the end of the year was thirty-four ambulances and twenty-one dual-purpose vehicles, the average age of the ambulances being six years three months and of the dual-purpose vehicles two years four months. Details of the vehicles are as follows :—



A selection of the latest additions to the Ambulance fleet.
Four 28 h.p. ambulances flanked by two 16 h.p. dual-purpose vehicles.

<i>Make and Horse Power</i>					<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>
(a) Ambulances						
Austin	.....	.....	.....	24	1944	3
Austin	.....	.....	.....	27	1947	1
Austin	.....	.....	.....	27	1948	1
Austin	.....	.....	.....	25	1948	1
Bedford	.....	.....	.....	28	1949	8
Bedford	.....	.....	.....	28	1950	1
Bedford	.....	.....	.....	28	1951	3
Bedford	.....	.....	.....	28	1952	6
Bedford	.....	.....	.....	28	1953	1
Morris	.....	.....	.....	25	1947	2
Morris	.....	.....	.....	25	1948	1
Morris	.....	.....	.....	25	1949	2
Morris	.....	.....	.....	25	1950	1
Morris	.....	.....	.....	25	1951	1
Daimler	.....	.....	.....	27	1956	2—34
(b) Sitting Case Vehicles						
Bedford Transit Ambulances	.....			28	1950	2
Bedford Dual-purpose ambulances				16	1953	1
Bedford Dual-purpose ambulances				16	1954	8
Bedford Dual-purpose ambulances				16	1955	5
Bedford Dual-purpose ambulances				16	1956	5—21

In addition to the above, four ambulances (average age eight years four months) and three Austin cars (average age eight years one month) were retained on the strength for Civil Defence Training purposes.

Authority was obtained during the year for the purchase of four Bedford 28 h.p. ambulances, but these were not delivered until early in 1957.

The two Daimler ambulances are intended primarily for use on long-distance journeys with a view to reducing to a minimum the discomfort which patients on stretchers might suffer from such journeys.

Staff

Designation	Establishment	Number employed at 31.12.56
County Ambulance Officer	1	1
Deputy County Ambulance Officer	1	1
Superintendents	4	3
Station Officers	6	6
Shift-Leaders in charge of Sub-Stations	10	5
Driver-Attendants	170	151
Driver-Mechanics	3	3
Clerical Staff	4	4
Control Assistants	15	15
	214	189

During the year consideration was given to the question of the possible employment of female staff, to undertake the duties of driver-attendants and it was decided not to take any action in this respect having regard to a number of factors, including the limited lifting and carrying abilities of women, their inability to cope with hazards encountered during very severe weather conditions, and the need to provide special accommodation at Stations. From enquiries made of other authorities this position appears to prevail in the majority of Ambulance Services particularly in County areas. The most suitable forms of employment for women in a peace-time ambulance service appear, in practice, to be as attendants on longer road journeys and as escorts on rail journeys. With this in mind arrangements have been made with the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society for the services of their members to be made available either on a voluntary or a paid basis in connection with such journeys.

A one-day course on "Lifting and Handling" was held at the Beeston Ambulance Depot, being conducted by a representative of the Industrial Welfare Society and attended by 35 members of the Station supervisory staff. During the past few years quite a number of Ambulance personnel have been off duty for varying periods with back strains and similar ailments and the course served to emphasise that many people who are regularly engaged in lifting and handling heavy objects are ignorant of the correct way to do so. It is hoped that the lectures and demonstrations given might to some extent be the means of reducing the rate of 'accidents' of this nature.

In the National Safe Driving Competition for 1955 the following awards were gained by Ambulance personnel :—

6-9 year bars	20
5-year medals	9
Diplomas	76

Towards the end of the year it was decided that a team of two men should be entered in the Regional Ambulance Competition to be held in 1957 and for this purpose a competition will be held early in the year on an inter-Station basis in order to select the team.

It is felt that the Regional Competition which is organised by the National Association of Ambulance Officers will provide an incentive towards proficiency, and should aid in the maintenance and improvement of standards in the Service.

Civil Defence

The Deputy County Ambulance Officer attended a Home Office course for Civil Defence Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section Instructors and was awarded a full certificate.

In a local course of instruction commenced in 1955 eight members of the Station supervisory staff qualified as Local Instructors and, in consequence, it was possible to arrange a number of courses for Civil Defence volunteers and full-time personnel of the Ambulance Service in various parts of the County. These were attended by 100 Volunteers and 120 full-time personnel and culminated in a number of operational exercises held at the Civil Defence training ground at Rufford Abbey.

Driving instruction for Volunteers was also arranged during the year and six persons passed their tests.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE (Section 28)

Tuberculosis

Deaths

During 1956 the number of deaths attributable to tuberculosis was forty-nine; forty-four from pulmonary tuberculosis and five from other forms of the disease. The pulmonary death rate per thousand of the population was 0.08 for the County, compared with 0.11 for England and Wales, whilst the rate for all forms was 0.09 for the County compared with 0.12 for England and Wales.

Clinic Registers

According to information provided from the several Chest Clinics in the Council's area, the number of County cases on the Clinic Registers at 31st December, 1956, was as follows :—

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary	1,468	1,163	215	2,846
Non-pulmonary	124	102	57	283
Totals	1,592	1,265	272	3,129

New Cases and Mortality

The number of new cases notified during 1956 according to returns submitted by the Medical Officers of Health of the County Districts, and the number of deaths attributable to tuberculosis during the year according to the Registrar-General's statistics, were as set out in the following table :—

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES*				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 yr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 yrs.	4	3	1	2	—	1	—	—
5—14 yrs.	10	17	5	6	—	—	—	1
15—44 yrs.	111	109	7	25	2	6	—	1
45—64 yrs.	56	18	2	1	20	4	2	—
65 yrs. & over	25	4	4	—	5	6	1	—
Totals	206	151	19	34	27	17	3	2

*Excluding Inward Transfers.

Incidence—Pulmonary Tuberculosis

The following table shows the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the County over the past five years :—

YEAR	NO. OF NEW CASES INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL RETURN TO THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH			Rate per 1,000 of population
	Formally notified	Not notified before death	Total	
1952	368	14	382	0.71
1953	419	12	431	0.79
1954	371	16	387	0.71
1955	323	16	339	0.61
1956	344	13	357	0.64

Cases not notified before Death

The numbers of cases not notified before death in each of the past five years, and the sources from which the information was obtained, were as follows :—

YEAR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION						Totals	
	Death Returns from Local Registrars		Death Returns from Registrar-General		Posthumous notifications			
	Pul.	Other	Pul.	Other	Pul.	Other	Pul.	Other
1952	7	3	4	3	3	—	14	6
1953	4	—	1	4	7	1	12	5
1954	8	2	2	5	6	2	16	9
1955	7	1	5	5	4	3	16	9
1956	8	2	4	2	1	—	13	4

In each case the facts were at once communicated to the District Medical Officer of Health who was asked to confirm that the case had not been notified to him during life as suffering from tuberculosis. The County Council's Tuberculosis/Health Visitors were also notified and visited the homes for the purpose of taking environmental reports and urging contacts to attend for examination at the nearest Chest Clinic.

Details of each case, with a copy of the environmental report, were also forwarded to the appropriate Chest Physician.

Examination and B.C.G. Vaccination of Contacts

According to information provided from the Nottingham, Mansfield, Newark, Worksop and Retford Chest Clinics, the numbers of family contacts of new County cases examined and given B.C.G. vaccination by the Chest Physicians during 1956 were as follows :—

1956	Men	Women	Children	Total
No. of new cases notified ...	205	157	48	410
No. of new contacts examined (including those examined by X-ray only)	321	501	764	1,586
No. found tuberculous	11	10	11	32
No. tuberculin tested	7	46	738	791
No. found negative	—	19	570	589
No. vaccinated with B.C.G.	—	15	658	673
Total attendances by contacts at Chest Clinics during the year	455	932	4,059	5,446

It is pleasing to report, following the special attention given to this matter in the previous year, that the average number of contacts examined per new case rose from 2.46 in 1955 to 3.87 in 1956.

Work of the Tuberculosis/Health Visitors

The number of domiciliary visits by Tuberculosis/Health Visitors during 1956 was 7,933 compared with 5,998 during 1955. The increase was primarily due to the employment of a fourth whole-time Tuberculosis Visitor for the first time throughout the year.

The Council's Tuberculosis/Health Visitors also made 1,161 attendances at Chest Clinic sessions during 1956 compared with 1,063 such attendances during the previous year.

Shelters

The County Council continued to maintain nine portable wooden shelters for loan, free of charge, to persons suffering from tuberculosis. No changes in their use occurred during the year and the position at 31st December, 1956 was as follows :—

No. on loan to Sherwood Village Settlement	.....	2	
No. on loan to patients	.....	3	
No. in store at Sherwood Village Settlement	.....	4	<u>9</u>

Protection of Children against Tuberculosis

Under the arrangements made by the County Council for the annual X-ray examination of the staff of their establishments working in close contact with groups of children sixty-seven persons in employment at Day Nurseries and Children's Homes were examined by miniature radiography during 1956.

In addition, one hundred and eighty-four persons taking up employment of this nature with the County Council were examined by X-rays during the year—sixty-eight by mass radiography and one hundred and sixteen by large films for which the County Council paid the agreed fees to hospitals and Chest Physicians.

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children

During 1956 agreement was reached with the several County District Councils whereby, as with other forms of vaccination and immunisation, the local organisation and conduct of this work might be undertaken by the County District Medical Officers of Health, acting as agents for the County Council, upon agreed terms.

The County Council also sought the Minister of Health's approval of an outline scheme and a formal amendment of Proposals under Sec. 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, so that they might offer protection by vaccination against tuberculosis to school leavers and by the end of the year all necessary arrangements were in hand to enable a start to be made with this work as soon as possible after receiving the Minister's approval of the suggested amendment of Proposals.

Case Finding Surveys

According to information kindly provided by the Medical Directors of the Nottingham No. 1, Nottingham No. 2, Lincolnshire and South Yorkshire Mass Radiography Units, surveys were carried out at sixteen centres in the County Council's area at which 33,009 persons were examined by mass radiography during 1956.

Altogether, eighty cases were referred for further investigation to the Chest Physicians. Sixteen cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis and fifteen inactive cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were thus ascertained.

Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis

The following Report has been submitted by this Association on the care and after-care work undertaken by their After-Care Committees during 1956 under formal agency arrangements with the County Council, including their conduct of the Council's Scheme for domiciliary occupational therapy for tuberculous persons :—

“ During the year 1956, the care and after-care work of the Association, on behalf of the Nottinghamshire County Council, proceeded on similar lines to those outlined in previous Reports, and the grant paid to the General Committee and its three Sub-Committees was at the rate of £1,175 per annum.

In the period under review 180 new cases were referred, or made application for assistance, but altogether 483 cases received individual consideration and help was given where necessary, details of which are given as follows :—

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

No. of new cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	(147)
No. of cases considered for assistance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332	(326)

Analysis of assistance—

Referred to National Assistance Board for monetary grants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Bed and bedding loaned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Clothing provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Clothing provided by National Assistance Board, W.V.S. and R.A.S.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Nursing requisites loaned (incl. invalid chairs)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17

Milk permits issued	212
*Financial assistance from Voluntary Funds—	
Travel vouchers issued to visit Sanatoria, re B.C.G., fares for holiday, payment of Home Help, and rent arrears	3
Applications for assistance re housing	26
Applications for assistance re work and training for work	43
Assistance re care of children and reduction of Hire Purchase payments	5
Assistance re Home Help	12
*Christmas parcels distributed	30
Other forms of help	14
Investigated but no help necessary at the moment (cases kept under review)	30

MANSFIELD SUB-COMMITTEE—

No. of new cases	21	(19)
No. of cases considered for assistance	101	(104)
Analysis of assistance—		
Bed and bedding loaned	3	
Clothing provided	2	
Nursing requisites loaned	4	
Milk permits issued	63	
*Christmas parcels distributed	21	
Other forms of help	1	
Investigated but no help necessary	7	

NEWARK AND SOUTHWELL SUB-COMMITTEE—

No. of new cases	5	(4)
No. of cases considered for assistance	18	(16)
Analysis of assistance—		
Bed and bedding loaned	2	
Nursing requisites loaned	1	
Milk permits issued	13	
*Christmas parcels distributed	12	
Other forms of help	2	

WORKSOP AND RETFORD SUB-COMMITTEE—

No. of new cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	(12)
No. of cases considered for assistance	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	(31)
Analysis of assistance—						
Bed and bedding loaned	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
Clothing provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
Nursing requisites loaned	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Milk permits issued	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	
*Christmas parcels distributed	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	

*Denotes help from Voluntary Funds.

Figures in parentheses indicate corresponding numbers in the preceding year.

Domiciliary Occupational Therapy

No. of cases on the Register at 1st January, 1956	.....	34
No. of new cases referred during the year	.....	41
		<hr/>
		75
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year—		
Returned to work	.....	12
Admitted to Sanatorium	.....	8
Moved out of the County	.....	3
No longer required	.....	8
		<hr/>
		31
No. of cases on the Register at 31st December 1956	.....	44
		<hr/>

The various types of therapy practised by the patients were as follows :—

Basketry	.....	26	Weaving	.....	5
Knitting	.....	29	Machine knitting	.....	1
Leatherwork	.....	26	Model-boat making	.....	1
Embroidery	.....	6	Raffia weaving	.....	2
Stool seating	.....	11	Woodwork	.....	1
Rug making	.....	23	Marquetry	.....	4
Jewellery	.....	7	Lampshade making	.....	12
Dressmaking	.....	1	Toy making	.....	4
Chalet building	.....	3	Slipper making	.....	1
Crocheting	.....	2	Glove making	.....	1 "

The Council's Almoners, acting for the After-Care Committees at the Worksop, Retford, Mansfield and Newark Chest Clinics, also assisted tuberculous persons during 1956 as follows :—

No. of sessional attendances at Chest Clinics	.....	.....	372
No. of cases referred for assistance	.....	.....	417
Analysis of assistance—			
Bedding and clothing	.....	.....	54
Convalescence	.....	.....	4
Domestic problems	.....	.....	83
Financial problems	.....	.....	112
Hospital discharge	.....	.....	3
Rehabilitation	.....	.....	42
Other general problems	.....	.....	147
		—	445
No. of home visits paid to patients	.....	.....	299

Sherwood Village Settlement

The County Council continued to maintain the Sherwood Village Settlement, and the associated Sherwood Industries, at Rainworth, near Mansfield, for the benefit of tuberculous persons in need of sheltered employment, and to admit cases from the areas of other Local Health Authorities on agreed terms.

During 1956, cases were admitted from the City of Nottingham, Derbyshire, Leicestershire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, as well as from Nottinghamshire, and details of all admissions and discharges during the year are set out in the following table :—

1956	TRAINEES			SETTLERS			TOTAL		
	N.	OA.	Total	N.	OA.	Total	N.	OA.	Total
Strength 1.1.56	2	8	10	23	11	34	25	19	44
Admissions during the year	2	7	9	—	1	1	2	8	10
Trainees accepted as settlers during the year	4	15	19	23	12	35	27	27	54
	1	3	4	1	3	4	—	—	—
	3	12	15	24	15	39	27	27	54
Discharges during the year									
(a) Unsuitable for training	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
(b) To other employment	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	4
(c) Self-discharges	—	2	2	1	—	1	1	2	3
(d) on medical breakdown	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2
	—	3	3	5	2	7	5	5	10
Strength 31.12.56	3	9	12	19	13	32	22	22	44

N=Nottinghamshire cases.

OA=Other Authorities cases.

The twenty-two cases from outside Authorities who were accommodated at the Sherwood Village Settlement at the end of the year were as follows :—

<i>Local Health Authority</i>	<i>Ministry of Labour Settlers</i>		<i>Total</i>
Bradford County Borough Council	—	1	1
Doncaster County Borough Council	—	2	2
Grimsby County Borough Council	—	1	1
Leicester County Borough Council	—	3	3
Nottingham County Borough Council	—	2	2
Derbyshire County Council	1	2	3
Leicestershire County Council	3	—	3
W. R. Yorkshire County Council	5	2	7
Total	9	13	22

Dr. D. Davies, Consultant Chest Physician who, by arrangement with the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, also acts as Medical Superintendent of the Sherwood Village Settlement, has provided the following report upon the medical aspects of the year's work :—

“ During the year there has been a continuing demand for places at the Sherwood Village Settlement, and for most of the time there has been a small waiting list for admission.

At the beginning of the year the complement was made up of thirty-four Settlers and ten Ministry of Labour Trainees. During the year four Settlers who had been in the Settlement for over five years and who were no longer in need of sheltered employment, left for outside work. Another left at his own request for work near his home. Two Trainees left without completing their programme and one was discharged as unsuitable for training. Two elderly Settlers became unfit for further work and other arrangements were made for their care.

Nine new Trainees and one Settler were admitted. Four Trainees who had reached a satisfactory stage were accepted as Settlers. At the end of the year, the complement was thirty-two Settlers and twelve Trainees. The number of cases from outside the County of Nottingham rose from nineteen to twenty-two during the year.

The average age of Settlers and Trainees at present is forty, with a range from twenty-two to sixty-three years.

Sanatorium treatment for an extension of their disease became necessary for three Settlers during the year. Two of these had returned to work by the end of the year. The health of the workers was otherwise fairly satisfactory.

The general medical care of the Hostel residents and the families was undertaken by Dr. C. A. McKeagney, Medical Registrar at Ransom Sanatorium.

The incidence of tuberculosis is still high and during 1956 one hundred and ninety two new cases of pulmonary disease were discovered in men in the County of Nottingham alone. Fortunately many can return to their former work after treatment or can be found a suitable alternative. Some, however, require rehabilitation under sheltered conditions, whilst others need long-term employment in a Village Settlement. Patients in the latter group tend to have rather severe disability and are often infectious.

In a small Village Settlement with a fairly high demand for places, it is important to know that it houses cases with the greatest need for the special conditions provided. One very good criterion of the need for sheltered employment is an infectious patient. Of the forty-four people employed in December, 1956, 40% were known to have been coughing up tubercle bacilli during the year and 63% had been infectious at some time during the past two years. In 48% the disease was not fully quiescent. It had only reached the arrested phase in six, or 14%. Three of these are expected to

enter open industry during 1957. Only 25% worked an eight-hour day, whilst 40% were only fit for five hours work or less per day. These figures show clearly that the Settlement takes cases with considerable disability. The alternative to sheltered work in many of these cases would be long-term or permanent unemployment.

To follow such a policy adds greatly to the difficulties of production. But in a small Settlement, unless the men enter outside industry as they become fit stagnation is soon reached and more deserving cases are barred from entry. In a large Settlement with many workshops and more abundant Hostels and houses Settlers can be employed longer after reaching a reasonable state of fitness, with subsequent easing of production problems.

The standard of food and comfort in the Hostel has remained very satisfactory. Recreational facilities have been maintained. The billiard table was renovated, the cost being borne by the Funds of the Social Committee. The bowling green was completed during the year but did not become fit for play during the Season."

The arrangements with the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, continued smoothly throughout the year, agreement being reached in respect of (a) an increase in the Hostel fee payable to the County Council as from 1st February, 1956, (b) the payment to the County Council of a Hostel accommodation retention fee in respect of approved Trainees on authorised absence from the Village Settlement, and (c) the submission of claims by the County Council for grant towards the capital cost of the development of training facilities at the Village Settlement workshops since 1st April, 1955.

Officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service Regional Offices at Cambridge, Leeds, London and Newcastle visited the Settlement during the year to acquire first-hand knowledge of the work carried out there and to help them advise Disablement Resettlement Officers about such establishments. The Area Liaison Officer of Messrs. Remploy, Ltd. also visited the Settlement during the year, and a student Manager of a Work Centre to be started in India under his Government's Second Five-Year Plan spent ten days at the Sherwood Village Settlement and at the County Offices studying the County Council's Village Settlement Scheme.

At the Hostel, a deep litter shed was provided for the poultry kept there and other expenditure was incurred on the provision of bowls equipment, an oak garden seat, new fireside chairs, new mattresses and covers, an electric cleaner and polisher, and minor improvements in the kitchen in accordance with the requirements of the new Food Hygiene Regulations.

Mr. A. E. Durham terminated his appointment as General Manager of Sherwood Industries on 23rd February, 1956, and with effect from 11th June, 1956, the management of Sherwood Industries was taken over by Mr. W. H. Tipping who had formerly served in a similar capacity at the Remploy Factory at Worksop. During the year, steps were taken to implement the recommendations which had been made by a Panel

of Investigation and accepted by the respective Committees and by the County Council during the previous year, and the activities of Sherwood Industries were again mainly concentrated upon the manufacture of school furniture for the Nottinghamshire Education Committee. Sherwood Industries also undertook the furnishing of the Worksop Courts, produced articles of domestic furniture for use in other County Council establishments and in Hospitals, and received orders during the year for sectional wooden buildings of various types from the British Legion, the National Coal Board, County Council Departments and from private individuals.

Improvements carried out during the year at the workshops included the provision of additional toilet and messroom accommodation, a new plywood store and a new component store, the replacement of a 30 cwt. van by a new furniture van, the levelling and paving of an area adjoining the Timber Store and the laying of a roadway to the Timber Store.

During the year, the staff establishment was varied by the substitution of a Spray Charge Hand for a Cabinet Maker Charge Hand, and of a Storeman for a Timber Porter/Driver. The wages of all Settlers and appropriate staff were adjusted on three occasions in accordance with decisions taken by the Joint Industrial Council for the Furniture Manufacturing Trade. Two Settlers were awarded increases in their rates of pay following satisfactory reports to the Management Committee on their progress and efficiency. One Settler enjoyed an increase in his rate of pay on completion of his probationary service in February, 1956, and four Ministry of Labour Trainees completed their training satisfactorily and were accepted as Settlers under the County Council's Scheme. The weekly rates of Maintenance Allowances payable by the Ministry of Labour and National Service to approved Trainees were also increased as from the beginning of the year.

Other Forms of Illness

Loan of Nursing Equipment and Appliances

The County Council continued during the year to lend the larger items of home nursing equipment direct from the Public Health Department, subject to medical certification of need in each case. With effect from the beginning of the year, however, the standard loan charges which had previously been made were waived and all such items have since been loaned free of charge.

Under these arrangements 354 cases were assisted during 1956 (323 in 1955), 290 patients being referred by general practitioners; sixty-one by Hospital Officers and three from other sources.

The following table indicates the work undertaken under this Scheme during the year :—

Article	1-1-56		Purchases during year	Written off during year	Loans during year	Returns during year	31-12-56	
	On loan	In store					On loan	In store
Air/Water Beds	1	3	—	4	—	1	—	—
Back Rests	11	43	—	—	31	31	11	43
Bed Blocks (prs.)	—	30	—	—	2	—	2	28
Bed Cradles	21	12	—	—	15	12	24	9
Bedpans—								
Rubber	6	6	—	—	8	9	5	7
Bedsteads—								
Single	25	6	4	—	21	16	30	5
Postural drainage	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tilting	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bed Tables—								
Adjustable	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Folding	3	57	—	—	3	5	1	59
Overbed	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Commodes—								
Chair type	15	2	17	—	42	23	34	—
Stool type	42	—	6	—	49	43	48	—
Cot, adult	1	—	—	—	3	3	1	—
Crutches (prs.)	15	21	3	—	2	5	12	27
Dunlopillo---cushions	9	1	—	—	2	4	7	3
do. mattresses	64	4	9	—	104	96	72	5
do. pillows	3	2	—	—	—	1	2	3
Fracture boards	50	—	30	—	30	23	57	23
Sandbags	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	58
Sectional Mattresses	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Self-lifting poles	23	—	4	—	10	7	26	1
Spinal Carriages—								
Adult models	2	5	—	—	—	1	1	6
Juvenile models	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—
Walking aids	4	5	1	—	5	2	7	3
Walking Sticks	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—
Wheel Chairs—								
Stairway	3	3	—	—	3	3	3	3
Merlin	16	1	4	—	23	24	15	6
Folding—adults	69	23	12	3	86	85	70	31
do. juveniles	6	5	—	—	11	7	10	1
Totals	393	290	92	7	453	402	444	324

The Council's Health Visitors were notified and provided reports at quarterly intervals on each case assisted under this scheme.

In addition, by arrangement with the Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation, the smaller and more frequently needed items of home nursing equipment continued to be lent direct to patients, free of charge, by District Nurses and District Nurse/Midwives from stocks held by them to an approved standard scale. Stocks of these articles were also maintained in the Public Health Department for the purpose of replacing broken or worn-out equipment, or for issue direct to patients having a long-term need. The following table indicates the action taken in the Department under these arrangements during 1956 :—

Article	Scale per nurse	1.1.56	Pur- chases during year	Written -off during year	Issues during year	Returns during year	31.12.56
		In store					In store
Air rings	4	14	49	—	50	2	15
Bedpans	3	16	24	—	32	3	11
Douche outfits	1	2	6	—	6	—	2
Feeding cups	2	12	12	—	10	—	14
Sputum mugs	2	13	5	—	13	—	5
Steam Kettles	1	3	6	—	4	—	5
Waterproof sheets- 6-ft. × 3-ft.	2	7	52	1	41	1	18
4-ft. × 3-ft.	2	8	20	—	16	1	13
Urinals, male	3	31	12	—	29	4	18
Totals	20	106	186	1	201	11	101

Convalescence

Under the arrangements approved by the County Council for providing convalescence of the "holiday home" type for suitable cases referred by general practitioners, forty-two cases were assisted in 1956 compared with twenty-eight cases in 1955.

Of these, four patients undertook to pay the full cost involved and after an assessment of their financial circumstances nine others were required to make varying contributions. The remaining twenty-nine cases were granted free convalescence in accordance with the County Council's approved scale.

Twenty-seven adult patients were accommodated at seaside Convalescent Homes, and fifteen adults and one 18-month old baby (accompanying her mother) were admitted to Convalescent Homes in Derbyshire.

The following table shows the cases dealt with under these arrangements during the year, classified according to medical need, age, sex, and the duration of the convalescence which was authorised :—

CERTIFIED MEDICAL NEED	AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION															AUTHORISED STAY						
	15—24 yrs.			25—34 yrs.			35—44 yrs.			45—64 yrs.			65 yrs. and over			Total			2 wks.	3 wks.	4 wks.	Total
	M.		T.	M.		F.	T.	M.		F.	T.	M.		F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
Arthritis and Fibrositis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	—	3	
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	6	10	8	1	1	10	
General debility	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	—	4	3	9	12	9	2	1	12	
Nervous disorders	—	1	1	—	2*	2	—	1	1	—	4	4	—	—	—	8	8	6	1	1	8	
Post-operative conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	2	1	4	5	3	2	—	5	
Other conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	4	4	3	—	1	4	
Totals	1	1	2	1	6	7	1	7	8	3	8	11	3	11	14	9	33	42	31	7	4	42

*One patient accompanied by 18 months old baby.

Almoner Service

Until the end of September, 1956 the three County Almoners employed by the County Council continued, by arrangement with the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, to service three Hospitals and one Sanatorium in the County where no Almoners are employed, and at the request of the Hospital Authorities undertook the social investigation of Geriatric cases either awaiting admission to or discharge from hospital.

As from the beginning of October, 1956 and until the end of the year, however, due to the resignation of two County Almoners, this service was continued single-handed. Every effort was made during this period to maintain routine attendances at the agreed hospital and clinic sessions but some had to be temporarily suspended although the Almoner continued to visit when necessary and on request. Throughout the year full co-operation was maintained with the Almoners employed by the several Hospital Management Committees in the County and during the last three months of the year the Council's Health Visitors assisted the County Almoner by undertaking the social investigation of some Geriatric cases.

During the year the Almoners made 235 sessional attendances at Hospitals in the County and the following figures give some indication of the extent of the work undertaken by these Officers for cases other than those suffering from tuberculosis and venereal diseases which are dealt with separately in this Report :—

Category	No. of cases referred during the year	No. of home visits paid to patients
Hospital after-care	172	298
General care and after-care ...	104	163
Social investigation of Geriatric cases	394	362
Convalescence cases	83	146
Totals	753	969

In the first two categories referred to, appropriate advice or assistance was given on the usual variety of medico-social problems, particularly with reference to financial or domestic help and rehabilitation.

Venereal Diseases

Treatment of County Cases at all Centres

The numbers of cases resident in the County—dealt with for the first time during each of the past five years—according to returns from the Nottingham, Mansfield, Worksop and Out-County Treatment Centres, were as follows :—

Year	No. of cases dealt with for the first time			
	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions	Total
1952	63	131	545	739
1953	54	141	513	708
1954	36	85	503	624
1955	45	64	482	591
1956	35	45	442	522

Source and Contact Tracing

Five contacts were referred by the Specialist Medical Officers for follow-up visits by the County Almoners during 1956 ; seven home visits were made and four of the contacts were persuaded to attend the Treatment Centres. The other contact had left the County.

The Almoners also paid three home visits during the year in connection with the follow-up of contacts or defaulters referred to them in previous years.

Health Education

In the Health Education Service the year has been one of rapid expansion and great activity. The newly appointed Second Assistant Health Education Officer, Mrs. M. McDougall (then Miss M. Green), entered the service in January and quickly began an active participation in the technical and advisory aspects of Health Education.

After a short time the presence of a third officer with ability and enthusiasm eased the pressure of work upon Mr. Marrow and Mr. Wass. As the year progressed, however, it became increasingly obvious that the appointment of the new officer had made it possible not only to expand the service to cope with existing demands but also to open up new fields of activity so that by the end of the year all three officers were very fully occupied and the pressure of work was still increasing.

It may be seen from the Tables which follow that during the year there have been held 276 ordinary meetings, this total showing a small increase over the previous year. In addition to these meetings, a new major activity has developed resulting in a further 148 meetings being held. This latter work is consequent upon the decision to teach "Relaxation for Childbirth" to expectant mothers at some of the Ante-Natal Centres. The relaxation technique is taught to the mothers, most of whom are primigravidae, at eight weekly sessions. Whilst at the Clinic, the mothers are available, after relaxation, for such Health Education as time and place will permit.

The work is carried out in the main by the Health Education staff with assistance from Health Visitors. A course of short, very informal talks and discussions is the technique used in helping to establish good attitudes to pregnancy and the process of birth and to encourage good mental health of both mother and infant. It is well to remember that influence of this kind, exerted at a time when the young mother is peculiarly receptive to information and education is therapeutic as well as educational in that the interest and enthusiasm of a group of mothers is aroused, and this can do much to mitigate the harmful effects of generations of fear about pregnancy and birth. Teaching of this kind, applied at this stage, provides the best basis for healthy living in both mother and baby and must, therefore, be regarded as of the utmost importance.

A second major activity during the year has been the firm establishment, at three points in the County, of regular classes for Health Visitors in the preparation of visual aids. The classes are held on Saturday mornings and attendance is entirely voluntary. Those attending are taught drawing and painting by Mr. Wass, and lettering, elementary lay-out and design by Mr. Marrow. Later, other allied skills will be taught so that ultimately the standard of notices and displays in clinics can be considerably raised, thereby increasing their educational value. This is very necessary, because since the general public is surrounded on all sides by exhibitions and displays mainly of a commercial nature, the local authority health exhibition has to compete on very unequal terms for the attention of a public which, in any case, is probably rapidly becoming highly resistant to the massive visual and audile propaganda with which it is nowadays assailed. In fact reiterated stimulation may yet reach the point at which it fails to elicit any response.

These visual aid classes are of great value in other ways since they provide not only the practical means of preparation but also offer some relaxation from the stresses of health visiting by giving the opportunity for artistic creativity. The meetings are also occasions when very informal discussion can take place between the Health Education staff and the Health Visitors on all matters of Health Education, thus helping to maintain uniformity of health teaching in the centres.

The range of talks subjects continues to broaden and perusal of the Table below will show that, excluding technical talks to professionally trained staff, roughly 87% of the talks to the general public have been mainly concerned with "Positive Aspects of Health and its maintenance and Improvement," approximately 10% with "Prevention of Disease and Accidents" and about 2½% with "Publicity about the Health

Services.” It will also be noticed that a new group of subjects has been added, dealing with Geriatric Health. Discussions are designed to help those connected with Old People’s Associations of one kind or another, and also to help those who care for the elderly. These talks are not of course the only ones given to audiences of the elderly who, in their various groups, take great interest in a wide range of health topics. They can and do, in fact, become valuable allies of the Health Education service in that frequently they are left to look after grandchildren whilst parents work. In discussion on the child and its behaviour problems they show great interest and often great wisdom. Apart from being a group of people for whom, though nearing the end of their lives, much can be done as regards advice about health, they prove to be most valuable members of the community from the Health Educationist’s viewpoint.

Approximately, subject groupings percentages are as follows :—

	%
Health Education (Aims and Methods)	3.2
Maternity and Child Welfare	28.0
Health of Child and Adolescent	3.2
Sex Education	11.0
Mental Health	11.0
Geriatric Health	3.7
General Health Topics	24.0
Environmental Health	3.5
Accident Prevention	3.2
Prevention of Disease	6.8
Health Services Publicity	2.4

The following tables show some analysis of the work carried out during 1956 :—

TABLE 1.

Meetings

Total No. of all Meetings	424
Total No. of ordinary meetings	276
Total No. of talks at ordinary meetings	283
Total No. of Relaxation Class meetings	148
Total No. of Brains Trusts	3
Total No. of Film Shows	2
Total No. of Talks illustrated by films	31
<hr/>	
Total No. of Exhibitions	5
Total No. of Clinic Displays	21

TABLE 2
Distribution of Meetings

AREA	No. OF MEETINGS	PERSONS ADDRESSED	ATTENDANCES
BOROUGHs—			
Mansfield	28	254	549
Newark	14	285	685
East Retford	2	45	45
Worksop	2	46	46
URBAN DISTRICTS—			
Arnold	5	132	292
Beeston and Stapleford	27	230	556
Carlton	6	141	200
Eastwood	2	58	58
Hucknall	9	262	440
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	6	156	200
Mansfield Woodhouse	3	94	94
Sutton-in-Ashfield	16	150	300
Warsop	9	84	342
West Bridgford	12	208	310
RURAL DISTRICTS—			
Basford	31	736	1201
Bingham	8	234	234
Newark	2	98	98
East Retford	3	146	266
Southwell	23	576	863
Worksop	13	150	258
WHOLE COUNTY ORGANISATIONS	25	409	538
COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF	23	141	542
OTHER SPECIAL AUDIENCES	7	245	371
ANTE-NATAL CLINICS—RELAXATION SESSIONS	148	173	967

TABLE 3
Audiences at Meetings

AUDIENCE	PERSONS ADDRESSED	ATTENDANCES
Women	4,003	7,157
Men	570	714
Total	<u>4,573</u>	<u>7,871</u>
Girls	251	841
Boys	229	743
Total	<u>480</u>	<u>1,584</u>
Females	4,254	7,998
Males	799	1,457
Total	<u>5,053</u>	<u>9,455</u>

In the above table attendances at Exhibitions are not included in the totals since it is not possible to assess these in most instances.

TABLE 4

Talks

Talks to audiences of women	177
Talks to audiences of men	9
Talks to audiences of mixed adults	35
Talks to audiences of girls	34
Talks to audiences of boys	11
Talks to audiences of mixed youth	13
Talks to audiences of mixed adults and youth	4
Talks to groups of expectant mothers	148
	<u>431</u>

TABLE 5
Summary of Lecturers

LECTURER	No. of Meetings	Persons Addressed	Attendances
COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT—			
Mr. A. H. Marrow, Health Education Officer	154	2515	3947
Mr. N. S. Wass, Assistant Health Education Officer	51	933	1253
Mrs. M. McDougall, Assistant Health Education Officer	104	844	1201
Dr. C. H. Shaw, Senior Administrative Medical Officer	1	24	24
Mr. D. E. Mason, Principal School Dental Officer	5	178	178
Mr. W. L. Richardson, Lay Administrative Officer	5	70	118
Mr. G. H. Earnshaw, County Health Inspector	13	185	282
Mrs. E. L. Andrews, Superintendent Mental Health Worker	4	113	113
Mrs. C. J. McHenry, Superintendent Health Visitor	4	77	77
Miss M. W. Cottee, Home Help Service Organiser	6	103	103
Mrs. E. Beith, Health Visitor	9	21	142
Miss N. A. Armitage, Health Visitor	8	13	104
Miss T. Bamford, Health Visitor	6	30	116
Miss J. Percival, Health Visitor	6	20	120
Miss E. E. Jamieson, County Superintendent, Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation	1	63	63
Miss J. E. Evans, School Nurse	1	50	50
Mrs. W. M. Appleby, District Home Help Service Organiser	1	17	17
Miss D. Kemp, District Home Help Service Organiser	1	9	9
Miss S. Heyworth, Psychiatric Social Worker	1	60	60
Health Visitors (Seven), Relaxation Clinic Meetings	18	76	122
HONORARY LECTURERS—			
Mrs. A. E. Marrow, Consultant Gynaecological Surgeon	5	205	205
Dr. A. Roberts, Medical Research Worker	1	60	60
Dr. H. D. North, District Medical Officer of Health	1	50	50
Mr. J. Dunsford, Regional Blood Transfusion Service	1	80	80
PART-TIME LECTURERS—			
Dr. I. Powell-Heath, Medical Lecturer	18	716	716
Mrs. A. Hardman-Lawson, Physiotherapist	9	413	413
BRAINS TRUSTS	3	209	209

TABLE 6
Talks Subject

	No. of Talks
<i>Health Education (Aims and Methods)</i>	
Health Education	2
Health Education in the Home	2
Responsibility for Health	2
Parents' Responsibility for the Child's Health	4
The Changing Emphasis in Disease	2
	<hr/>
	12
	<hr/>
<i>Maternity and Child Welfare</i>	
Physical Health in Pregnancy	24
Nutrition in Pregnancy	22
Care of the Infant	26
Baby Feeding and Weaning	26
The Feeding of Young Children	5
Problems of Children's Sleep	3
	<hr/>
	106
	<hr/>
<i>Health of the Child and Adolescent</i>	
Health of the School Child	1
Care of Children's Teeth	2
Problems of Growth	4
On Growing Up	2
Health in Adolescence	2
Food Requirements of the Adolescent	1
	<hr/>
	12
	<hr/>
<i>Sex Education</i>	
Sex Education	1
Physiology of Sex and Reproduction	8
Sex Hygiene	2
Physiology of Pregnancy and Birth	22
Health during the Menopause	9
	<hr/>
	42
	<hr/>
<i>Mental Health</i>	
Mental Health of the Family	1
Mental Health of the Adult	2
Mental Health in Pregnancy	20
Emotional Health of the Child	16
The Child Mind	2
The Training of Backward Children	1
	<hr/>
	42
	<hr/>

No. of Talks

Geriatric Health

Health in Old Age	2
Problems of Sleep in the Aged	1
Home Care of the Elderly	2
Cooking for the Elderly Invalid	9
	<hr/>
	14
	<hr/>

General Health Topics

Food and Health	4
Personal Fitness	3
Vitamins—Uses and Abuses	8
Winter Feeding	3
Teeth and Health	3
Body Temperature and its Control	1
Climate and Clothes	4
Sleep and its Problems	8
Physical Stresses in the Kitchen	6
Relaxation for the Housewife	9
Kitchen Hygiene	7
Care of Feet	7
Care of Eyes	6
Care of Skin and Hair	1
The Body's Defences	3
Blood Pressure	1
Home Nursing	16
	<hr/>
	90
	<hr/>

Environmental Health

The Hygiene of Housing	4
Health and Home Conditions	7
Smoke Abatement	2
	<hr/>
	13
	<hr/>

Accident Prevention

Home Accident Prevention	8
Safety in the Kitchen	3
First Aid in the Home	1
	<hr/>
	12
	<hr/>

Prevention of Disease

Poliomyelitis Vaccination	7
Common Cold and Influenza	6
The Rheumatic Disorders	4
The Problem of Cancer	3
Food and Drink Infections	6
	<hr/>
	26
	<hr/>

Health Services Publicity

The Health Services	2
The School Health Service	1
Environmental Health Services	2
The Nursing Services	1
The Home Help Service	3
	<hr/>
	9
	<hr/>

Technical Talks to Health Dept. Staff

The Viruses and Virus Diseases	2
Food Infection in the Home	3
The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955	3
Some Aspects of the Housing Acts	3
Local Authority Services for the Backward Child	3
The Physiology of Sleep	1
Blood Groups and their Role in Pregnancy	1
The Varieties of Human Physique	1
Modern Drugs	1
Visual Aids in Health Education	3
The Preparation of Visual Aids	7
	<hr/>
	28
	<hr/>

Technical Talks to Other Special Audiences

Health Education of the Expectant Mother	1
First Aid in Sudden Childbirth	1
The Local Authority and the Home Care of the Aged	1
The Prevention of Food Infection	2
Food Hygiene in the School Meals Service	5
Emergency Feeding Hygiene (Civil Defence)	15
	<hr/>
	25
	<hr/>

TABLE 7
Films Used

<i>Title</i>	<i>Times Shown</i>
Modern Guide to Health	3
Old Wives Tales	3
Body Building Foods	3
Protective Foods	3
Care of Teeth	2
Care of Feet	7
Your Children's Sleep	6
Your Children's Eyes	3
Growing Girls	8
Human Reproduction	2
Reproduction in Mammals	4
The Body's Defences against Disease	1
Immunisation	2
Another Case of Food Poisoning	1
Playing with Fire	5
Feelings of Rejection	1
Gas-Air Analgesia in Midwifery	2

During the year ten of the films listed above have been hired on occasion from the Central Film Library. The remaining films are the property of the County Council. Considerable difficulty is still experienced in providing all the film shows that may be desirable. The problems involved are those inherent in the provision of such a service in rural area clinics which are frequently hired premises.

TABLE 8

Exhibitions and Clinic Displays

Area or Organisation	Subject	Duration
Beeston Youth Club	Growth and Posture in Adolescence	4 days
County School Meals Service Conference	Food Handling Hygiene	2 days
Derbyshire County School Meals Conference	Food Hygiene	2 days
Bramcote Hills School—Open Day	Dental Health	1 day
Beeston Round Hill School—Open Day	Posture in the School Child	1 day
Arnold Plains Road Child Welfare Centre	Falls	3 weeks
do.	Suffocation and Drowning	2 weeks
do.	Posture	4 weeks
do.	Nutrition	4 weeks
do.	Clean Hands and Food	4 weeks
do.	Holiday Accidents	4 weeks
do.	Common Cold	4 weeks
Arnold Arnot Hill Park Child Welfare Centre	Burns and Scalds	4 weeks
do.	Dental Health	4 weeks
do.	Home Accidents	2 weeks
Balderton Child Welfare Centre	Suffocation and Drowning	1 week
Clipstone Child Welfare Centre	Home Accidents	4 weeks
do.	Posture	4 weeks
do.	Food Poisoning	4 weeks
do.	Clean Hands and Food	4 weeks
Mansfield Hermitage Avenue Child Welfare Centre	Body Building Foods	$\frac{1}{2}$ day
do.	Protective Foods	$\frac{1}{2}$ day
do.	Muscles and Relaxation	$\frac{1}{2}$ day
do.	Body Fluids in Pregnancy	$\frac{1}{2}$ day
do.	Teeth	
Retford Child Welfare Centre	Home Accidents	4 weeks
do.	Falls	1 week

TABLE 9

Leaflets and Posters

From a stock of seventy-eight carefully selected leaflets and forty-seven posters, the following have been distributed at meetings, Welfare Centres and Exhibitions :—

Leaflets							
Food	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,159
General Health	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,047
Maternity and Child Welfare	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,545
Sex Education	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,525
Immunisation and Vaccination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	947
Disease and Disease Vectors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,477
Accident Prevention	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,074
							<hr/> 31,774 <hr/>
Posters							
Food	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Immunisation and Vaccination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
Disease and Disease Vectors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290
Home Accident Prevention	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218
							<hr/> 583 <hr/>

Additionally, sets of Ministry of Health posters on Teeth, Eyes, Food Poisoning, Tuberculosis, Diphtheria and the Common Cold have been exhibited in Centres, at Exhibitions and in some schools.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE (Section 29)**Administration**

During 1956, there were seven resignations from the administrative and clerical staff making the day-to-day work upon which the success of the Service so largely depends extremely difficult at times.

Although the gaps were eventually closed by the end of the year, with the exception of a vacancy at Newark, the loss of our experienced social workers who could only be replaced by the inexperienced, is likely to be felt for a long time.

Despite the staff shortages, the Service continued to expand and an increase of approximately 100,000 hours of service was recorded during the year, the total hours of service in 1956 being 664,308 as against 566,624 in 1955.

Recruitment of Home Helps

No serious difficulty was experienced in obtaining the right type of woman in sufficient numbers to meet the growing demand in most Districts. In the branches of the Service on the perimeter of Nottingham City, however, where there is so much alternative employment, we were not so fortunate. District Organisers were frequently faced with the problem of sharing out the help available in the attempt to cover some very needy cases.

At the end of the year there were nineteen Home Helps working full time (42 hours a week) and 587 part-time Home Helps. This showed an increase of five full-time Helps and one hundred and one part-time Helps from the previous year when the total numbers employed were fourteen and four hundred and eighty-six, respectively.

Cases Served

The following figures for 1956 compared with those for 1955 give a clear picture of the trend of the Service, showing that the help for the aged is by far the biggest category served. It is amongst the old people that the Home Helps find so much scope and derive so much satisfaction in “ keeping them going ” in their own homes.

The number of cases served during the year is shown in the table below, together with the comparative figures for 1955.

				1955	1956
Maternity cases	.....	.....	.....	462	490
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	53	52
Chronic sick, aged and infirm			.....	2,308	2,703
Others	.....	.....	.....	581	621
				<hr/>	<hr/>
			Totals	3,404	3,866
				<hr/>	<hr/>

In reading these figures it should be understood that the maternity cases are mainly home confinement cases served full time for a period of two weeks, whereas the tuberculosis cases mostly represent households where prolonged service is needed for a number of hours each day, either before a patient enters hospital or after discharge and many of the fifty-two cases served were carried over from 1955 and previous years.

In the largest category, the aged and infirm, the figure represents an accumulation of cases and many of the householders have been receiving help regularly for the past few years. The hours allocated vary from three hours a week, to full-time help where a bedridden patient needs constant attention, but only in comparatively few cases do the hours exceed twenty a week.

The remaining category termed “ Others ” consists mainly of cases where the patient is the mother of a family suffering from acute illness.

Remuneration of Home Helps

In March, the County Council adopted the increased rate of pay of 2/10 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per hour as recommended by the National Joint Council for Local Authority Services (Manual Workers). Those working in homes where there is a case of tuberculosis or certain other specified infectious diseases are paid at the rate of 3/0 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per hour.

Charge for the Service

Owing to the rising overhead costs, the standard charge for the Service was increased on the 7th May from 2/9d. per hour to 3/0d. per hour.

Homecraft Course for Home Helps

As an experiment, a course of study was arranged with the co-operation of the Further Education Department, for Home Helps living in the districts of Sutton-in-Ashfield and Mansfield.

The cost of the twelve lectures was borne by the Home Helps. Although the plan was received with enthusiasm, the attendances had dropped considerably by the end of the year.

International Conference

At the end of September, a four-day International Home Help Conference was held at Oxford. It was attended by the Chairman of the County Health Committee, County Alderman Mrs. Stuart, and the County Home Help Organiser, Miss Cottee. This provided a welcome opportunity to view the Service in perspective, to compare it with those provided by other Authorities in this country and to learn what is being done in other countries with the universal problem of providing adequate home care for the sick and aged.

It was particularly helpful to learn of the experiences of those Authorities who have embarked upon the ancillary services of Night Attendance and Family Help, the next move in the extension of our Service.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE (Sections 28 and 51)

Administration

The Mental Health functions of the Local Health Authority have been carried out since 1948 through the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee and meetings are held at quarterly intervals. I am responsible to the Committee for the administration of the Service through the Mental Health Section of my Department and the following staff were employed on 31st December, 1956 :—

- (i) a male Medical Officer for Mental Health ;
- (ii) a male Mental Health Officer ;
- (iii) a Superintendent Mental Health Worker (female) ;
- (iv) a female Mental Health Worker ;
- (v) ten part-time male District Mental Health Workers (also employed half-time as District Welfare Officers) ;
- (vi) a male clerk (temporarily filling a vacancy for a male Assistant District Mental Health Worker/Welfare Officer) ;
- (vii) Occupation Centre, Debdale Lane, Mansfield—
 - a female Supervisor ;
 - three female assistants (one vacancy) ;
 - two female trainees ;
 - a male caretaker/gardener ;
 - a part-time female domestic assistant ;
 - a part-time female cleaner ;
 - a part-time female escort ;
- (viii) Digby Avenue Occupation Centre, Mapperley—
 - a female Supervisor ;
 - two female assistants ;
 - two female trainees ;
 - a male caretaker/gardener ;
 - a part-time female domestic assistant ;
 - a part-time female kitchen assistant ;
 - a part-time female kitchen assistant and escort ;
 - a part-time female escort ;
 - (At 31.12.56 there were vacancies on the approved establishment for a female Deputy Supervisor, a male Instructor and two female trainees) ;
- (ix) two female Home Teachers ;
 - one part-time female Helper at a Group Centre ;
- (x) two clerks and a shorthand-typist.

Because of concern at the increasing pressure of work on the Officers employed jointly as District Mental Health Workers and Welfare Officers—an increase occasioned by the development of both Services since the inception of the National Health Service and National Assistance Acts in 1948—a review of the situation was undertaken during the year in co-operation with the County Welfare Officer and on the instructions of our two Committees. As a result of this review it was agreed that there was need for assistance in each of the ten districts into which the administrative County is divided for Mental Health and Welfare purposes and authority has now been given for the appointment of five Assistants, one of whom will fill the existing vacancy on the approved establishment. The intention is to recruit recently qualified officers who can then obtain practical experience in the field under the direction of the existing staff and who, in the expected continued shortage of such officers, will then become available to fill more senior posts as vacancies are created, particularly by retirements. In the meantime, the services of the Assistants will be shared by the ten senior officers and it is hoped that the latter will thus be able to devote more of their time to the expansion of the two Services in their districts.

Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees

Whilst there are no formal arrangements for the joint use of officers, it is reasonable to assert that, both in regard to mental deficiency and mental illness, the Authority's officers have gradually come to be accepted as very much a part of the Mental Health team. The number of patients referred to the Local Health Authority for after care on discharge from Mental Hospitals continued to increase during the year whilst the number referred to Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinics by the District Mental Health Workers was almost double the figure for 1955.

The arrangements whereby the Authority's officers undertake the supervision of patients on licence from mental deficiency institutions were continued and progress reports were submitted at regular intervals. Other work undertaken on behalf of Hospital Management Committees included the submission of reports on home conditions following applications for licence or holiday leave and the medical examinations of licence patients by the Medical Officer for Mental Health. In addition, arrangements were made, in appropriate cases, for patients on licence whose Orders were due for re-consideration to be seen locally by the Visitors, thus avoiding the necessity for them to return to their respective Institutions for this purpose.

As mentioned later, much help has been received from the Regional Hospital Board and the various Hospitals in providing temporary care for mental defectives and, although permanent institution accommodation is still at a premium, the unfailing consideration extended by the Board's Officers has made a difficult task much easier than it would otherwise have been.

Voluntary Associations

None of the Authority's Mental Health functions has been delegated to Voluntary Bodies but they continue to make an annual grant to the National Association for Mental Health and to make use of the Short-stay Home for defectives at Liverpool which that Association administers.

Training of Staff

The two trainees at the Mansfield Occupation Centre attended a week's Refresher Course held in London and organised by the National Association for Mental Health, whilst the Superintendent Mental Health Worker attended the Annual Conference of the Federation of Associations of Mental Health Workers which took place at Cliftonville.

The Annual Conference of the National Association for Mental Health on "Personal Responsibility and Mental Health," was attended by Dr. C. H. Shaw, my Senior Administrative Medical Officer.

Work Undertaken in the Community

Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

The pages which follow give details of the work undertaken in 1956. An outstanding event was the opening in November of the purpose-built Digby Avenue Occupation Centre at Mapperley which will serve the County Districts adjoining the City of Nottingham and is the second and larger of the two Centres so far built by the County Council. The proposed extension of the other Centre at Mansfield has also received Ministerial sanction and it is hoped that work on this project may soon proceed.

There was again a falling off in the number of visits paid to defectives under supervision in their own homes but this was more than counter-balanced by a corresponding increase in visits paid to patients suffering from mental illness. Some idea of the volume of work now being undertaken may be gained from the fact that the Authority's Mental Health Workers (the equivalent of seven full-time Officers) paid a total of approximately 9,500 visits during the year for all Mental Health purposes. It is also worthy of note that admissions to mental hospitals in which the Authority's officers were directly involved totalled 469 in 1956 as compared with the previous year's figure of 390 which was itself higher than in any previous year since the inception of the National Health Service Act.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930

The tabulated figures below summarise the work undertaken by the Authority's Duly Authorised Officers during the year in securing treatment for persons suffering from mental illness. The 1955 figures in the right-hand column are given for comparison.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	1955
Admissions to Hospital—				
(a) Mental Treatment Act, 1930— As Voluntary Patients (Section 1)	56	54	110	68
(b) Lunacy Act, 1890—				
Under Summary Reception Orders (Section 16)	41	61	102	107
Under 3-day Orders (Section 20)	92	123	215	185
Under 14-day Orders (Section 21)	9	17	26	27
(c) Without legal formality	3	13	16	3
	201	268	469	390
Referred to Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinics	29	55	84	47
	230	323	553	437

Of the 215 patients dealt with under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act in 1956, one hundred and eighty-six became Voluntary patients, two died, thirteen were able to take their discharge and only fourteen were certified.

The number of persons over the age of 65 years who were dealt with in 1956 totalled ninety (as compared with eighty-three in 1955) and was made up as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Aged 65—70 years	11	20	31
Aged 71—80 years	16	25	41
Aged 81 years or over	8	10	18
	35	55	90

Increased use was made in 1956 of the arrangement whereby patients suffering from mental infirmity arising from old age are admitted to the St. Francis Hospital, Nottingham, without legal formality but, as this accommodation is normally available only to residents in a portion of the County area, i.e. the Urban Districts of Hucknall, Arnold and Carlton, it was still necessary, unfortunately, to make use of the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts to secure appropriate care for the great majority of the aged persons dealt with.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938

Ascertainment

The following table shows the number of new cases reported during 1956 :—

Particulars of cases reported during 1956	<i>Under Age 16</i>		<i>Aged 16 and over</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	
(a) Cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" :—					
Number in which action taken on reports by :—					
(1) Local Education Authorities on Children :					
(i) While at school or liable to attend school	15	14	—	—	29
(ii) On leaving special schools	—	—	9	7	16
(iii) On leaving ordinary schools	16	3	—	—	19
(2) Police or by Courts	—	—	6	2	8
(3) Other sources	3	1	2	3	9
TOTAL of 1 (a)	34	18	17	12	81
(b) Cases reported who were found to be defectives but were not regarded as "subject to be dealt with" on any ground	4	2	14	12	32
(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as defectives and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Cases reported in which action was incomplete at 31st December, 1956, and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)	10	—	5	4	19
TOTAL of 1 (a)—(d) inclusive	48	20	36	28	132

At the 31st December, 1956, the number of old cases verified and new cases reported since the transfer of Mental Deficiency work to my Department in 1933 totalled 3,948 of whom 2,500 remained on the register. In addition, there were 1,879 ascertained or alleged educationally sub-normal children coming within the purview of the Local Education Authority.

Guardianship

Varying Orders were obtained during the year for the transfer of one male and five females from guardianship to institution care and one female patient under 16 was placed under her mother's statutory guardianship so as to enable the Authority to make an allowance for clothing and bedding. The number of defectives remaining under guardianship at 31st December, 1956, was thirty-three, made up as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under parental guardianship	6	6	12
Under guardianship of a relative other than a parent	8	10	18
Under guardianship of a non-relative	—	3	3
	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 33

The arrangement whereby a small weekly allowance is made to non-parent guardians in recognition of their services was continued during the year and assistance with holiday travelling and maintenance expenses was granted in appropriate cases.

Medical and lay visitation of guardianship patients was undertaken as hitherto by the Medical Officer for Mental Health and by the Superintendent and Female Mental Health Workers respectively.

Supervision

The number of patients under supervision at home on 31st December, 1956, was as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Statutory Supervision—			
Under sixteen	165	123	288
Over sixteen	324	217	541
Voluntary Supervision—			
Under sixteen	7	3	10
Over sixteen	262	297	559
	<hr/> 758	<hr/> 640	<hr/> 1,398

Ten male and six female patients were removed from the list of cases under statutory supervision during the year and similar action was taken in respect of nineteen patients (ten males and nine females) previously under voluntary supervision as it was considered that visitation was no longer necessary.



DIGBY AVENUE OCCUPATION CENTRE, MAPPERLEY.



DIGBY AVENUE OCCUPATION CENTRE, MAPPERLEY.
View of Infants' Classroom.

Training

(a) Occupation Centres

Occupation Centre, Debdale Lane, Mansfield

The number of patients attending this Centre at the end of the year was sixty-two (thirty-five males and twenty-seven females) and there was an average attendance of 77.7% which was exactly the same as the percentage attendance in 1955.

Early in 1956 it was decided to extend the area served by the Centre so that additional children under sixteen might be admitted but, as this entailed the exclusion of patients over sixteen, it was decided to resume the part-time classes for adults which had been previously held in the Westfield Folk House, Mansfield, until such time as the provision of additional accommodation at the Occupation Centre makes it possible to provide full-time training for them. In this connection, the Authority and the Ministry of Health have approved plans for the extension of the Centre by the addition of an assembly hall/dining room, scullery, and two further classrooms with appropriate lavatory and cloakroom facilities and it is hoped that authority to proceed with this work will be given in 1957.

As in 1955, the patients attending this Centre were taken on an outing to Cleethorpes in July and a Christmas party was also held. An Open Day including a sale of work was arranged in September and this was very well attended by parents and friends who welcomed the opportunity of meeting the Centre staff.

During the year, two students were seconded to the Centre for practical training from the Diploma Course for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped which is organised by the National Association for Mental Health.

Occupation Centre, Digby Avenue, Mapperley

Perhaps the outstanding event in the Mental Health Service during the year was the opening on the 5th November, 1956, of this new Occupation Centre which, together with the adjoining caretaker's cottage, had been built and equipped at a cost of some £35,000. As previously indicated, the Centre is intended to serve all the Urban Districts adjoining the City of Nottingham as well as those portions of the adjacent Rural Districts which are within reasonable travelling distance and 90—100 patients will eventually be admitted. As at the Mansfield Centre, mid-day meals are obtained through the School Meals Service by the kind co-operation of the Local Education Authority and patients are conveyed to and from the Centre in special 'buses. Difficulties have been encountered in recruiting suitably qualified and experienced staff and, in particular, there is a pressing need for a Deputy Supervisor experienced in modern training methods. Much credit is due to the Centre Supervisor, Miss E. L. Granger, for the conscientious and able way in which she has dealt with the many problems which inevitably arise in a new venture of this kind and it is comforting to know that such capable and experienced hands are setting the pattern for the years ahead.

(b) Home and Group Teaching

The following is a summary of attendances at group teaching centres and home visits during the year :—

Group Centres :—

Number of Centres at 31.12.56	.....	.....	11
Number on Register at 31.12.56	.....	.....	63
Sessions held in 1956	.....	.....	404
Total attendances	.....	.....	3,201

Individual home visits :—

Number being visited at 31.12.56	.....	.....	42
Number of visits in 1956	.....	.....	797
Hours of instruction given	.....	.....	755

With the opening of the Digby Avenue Occupation Centre, a number of patients were admitted who previously attended group teaching classes with the result that the classes held at Hucknall and Beeston were discontinued whilst the frequency of those held at Carlton and West Bridgford was reduced, thus making it possible for the two Home Teachers to devote more of their time to those districts of the County which are not yet served by Occupation Centres. I have previously remarked that, although attendances at weekly or fortnightly classes could not be a satisfactory substitute for full-time attendance at an Occupation Centre, it was hoped that patients who had received such instruction could be more readily assimilated into Occupation Centres. This has indeed proved to be the case and the Supervisor at the Digby Avenue Occupation Centre has reported that it has made her task considerably easier to have so many entrants who have received even this limited training.

Institution Care

Forty-one patients were admitted to Institutions during the year whilst there were twenty-eight discharges and nine deaths.

On the 31st December, 1956, the number of defectives remaining on the books of institutions was 549, as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Institutions in the area of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board	140	246	386
Institutions outside the Sheffield Region	93	49	142
Rampton and Moss Side Hospitals	12	9	21
	245	304	549

The following table shows the number of defectives for whom institutional care was required at the end of the year, the figures in brackets representing the position at the end of 1955 :—

Urgent Cases			On waiting list but not urgent			Totals		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
-16 16+	-16 16+	-16 16+	-16 16+	-16 16+	-16 16+			
13 6	11 8	19 19	5 51	5 41	56 46	75	65	140
(17) (19)	(15) (11)	(36) (26)	(8) (47)	(5) (39)	(55) (44)	(91)	(70)	(161)

There has again been some reduction in the number of urgent cases awaiting admission and it is to be hoped that the probable opening of the Balderton Colony in 1957 may make it possible to record a much greater reduction next year. In the meantime the scheme for providing short-term care in periods of domestic stress continues to be of the utmost value and, in 1956, seventy-one patients were accommodated for periods from two to eight weeks. Of these, forty-nine (seventeen males and thirty-two females) were admitted to mental deficiency institutions and the remaining twenty-two (eleven males and eleven females) were accommodated at the "Orchard Dene" Short-stay Home, Rainhill, near Liverpool, where the Authority reserved two beds from April to October, 1956, the period of heaviest demand. We continue to avail ourselves of the very valuable asset to our service. Once again, I am happy to extend my grateful thanks to those officers, medical and lay, both at Regional Hospital Board and institution level, who have willingly co-operated in making the scheme a success, and to the officers of the National Association for Mental Health who administer the "Orchard Dene" Short-stay Home.

Licence

The number of Nottinghamshire patients on licence at 31st December, 1956, was forty-one (thirteen males and twenty-eight females) of whom seventeen (eight males and nine females) were residing within the County area. In addition nine patients (six males and three females) from other Authorities were on licence in the County.

SECTION VII.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

(1) Incidence of Blindness

(a) Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para 7 (c) of forms B.D.8 recommends :—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment	26	10	—	83
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	36	15	—	32
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	17	11	—	24

(b) Ophthalmia Neonatorum

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	3
(ii) Number of cases in which—	
(a) Vision Lost	Nil
(b) Vision Impaired	Nil
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	Nil

(2) Epileptics and Spastics

The County Council have an approved scheme under the National Assistance Act, 1948, for promoting the welfare of general classes of handicapped persons including epileptics and spastics, which is administered by the County Welfare Committee and designed to ensure to persons who apply for assistance the benefit of all existing statutory and voluntary services and consideration of their needs in relation to the development of welfare services.

The service is administered by the County Welfare Officer who refers to me questions of medical eligibility for registration, and any cases

of persons suffering from tuberculosis or mental disability which come to his notice. The assistance of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Council for the welfare of the Physically Handicapped, and other voluntary organisations is enlisted in appropriate cases.

The following cases are registered with the County Council for Welfare Services under the National Assistance Act, 1948 :—

Epileptics .....	.....	.....	.....	47
Cerebral Palsy .....	.....	.....	.....	45
Epilepsy and Cerebral Palsy .....	.....	.....	.....	1

SECTION VIII

STATISTICAL
TABLES



TABLE I.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
BOROUGHES AND URBAN DISTRICTS.

Vital Statistics for the Year 1956

BOROUGHES AND URBAN DISTRICTS	Area in Acres (Land and Inland Water)	Persons per Acre	Separate households at Census 1951	Persons per household at Census 1951	Population Census 1951	Population estimated to the middle of 1956	Live Births			Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Deaths under 1 year of age		Deaths			Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of population	Death Rate from all Tuberculous Diseases per 1,000 of population
							Number	Rate (Crude)	Rate (Corrected)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	No. of Maternal Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number	Rate (Crude)	Rate (Corrected)		
MANSFIELD (Borough)	7,009	7.3	15,329	3.27	51,352	51,870	836	16.1	15.6	21	24.5	1	1.1	18	21.5	534	10.3	11.9	0.06	0.08
WORKSOP (Borough)	17,936	1.7	8,787	3.43	31,034	33,800	628	18.6	18.0	15	23.3	—	—	19	30.2	331	9.8	12.0	—	—
NEWARK (Borough) ...	3,364	6.8	6,766	3.25	22,917	23,600	408	17.3	17.3	15	35.5	—	—	9	22.1	328	13.9	11.5	0.08	0.08
EAST RETFORD (Borough) ...	4,657	3.5	4,856	3.29	16,316	16,900	269	15.9	15.7	7	25.4	—	—	5	18.6	215	12.7	12.2	0.06	0.06
ARNOLD	4,506	4.8	6,740	3.18	21,473	22,970	360	15.7	15.9	8	21.7	—	—	5	13.9	223	9.7	11.6	0.04	0.08
BEESTON & STAPLEFORD ...	6,468†	7.7	14,703	3.26	49,846	51,570	765	14.8	14.6	13	16.7	—	—	22	28.7	440	8.5	11.2	0.06	0.06
CARLTON	4,018	8.5	10,702	3.19	34,235	36,650	548	14.9	14.6	11	19.7	—	—	14	25.5	370	10.1	11.6	0.05	0.05
EASTWOOD	1,178	8.4	2,754	3.48	9,894	10,310	162	15.7	16.0	5	30.0	1	6.1	2	12.3	96	9.3	12.1	0.29	0.29
HUCKNALL	4,029	5.8	6,741	3.35	23,210	23,400	385	16.5	16.5	15	37.5	—	—	7	18.2	216	9.2	12.4	0.13	0.13
KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD ...	5,830	3.5	5,942	3.39	20,133	20,600	328	15.9	15.6	10	29.6	—	—	8	24.4	210	10.2	13.0	0.05	0.05
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE ...	4,834	3.7	4,918	3.50	17,821	18,060	357	19.8	19.4	5	13.8	—	—	14	39.2	186	10.3	14.6	0.11	0.16
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD ...	10,507	3.9	11,973	3.35	40,518	40,340	560	13.9	14.0	17	29.5	1	1.7	25	44.6	425	10.5	13.5	0.10	0.10
WARSOP	7,174	1.5	2,967	3.67	10,892	11,910	209	17.5	16.8	9	41.3	—	—	9	43.1	108	9.1	12.5	0.08	0.08
WEST BRIDGFORD ...	3,044†	7.0	8,397	2.92	23,372†	24,520	367	15.0	15.6	13	34.2	—	—	9	24.5	295	12.0	10.4	—	—
TOTALS ...	84,554†	4.4	111,575	3.3	373,013†	386,500	6,182	16.0	15.8	164	25.8	3	0.47	166	26.8	3,977	10.3	12.2	0.07	0.08

† Amended figures which allow for changes of area and population after the Nottingham City and County Boundaries Act, 1951, had become effective on the 1st April, 1952.

TABLE II.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
RURAL DISTRICTS.

Vital Statistics for the Year 1956

RURAL DISTRICTS	Area in Acres (Land and Inland Water)	Persons per Acre	Separate households at Census 1951	Persons per household at Census 1951	Population Census 1951	Population estimated to the middle of 1956	Live Births			Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Deaths under 1 year of age		Deaths			Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of population	Death Rate from ALL Tuberculous Diseases per 1,000 of population
							Number	Rate (Crude)	Rate (Corrected)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	No. of Maternal Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number	Rate (Crude)	Rate (Corrected)		
BASFORD ...	69,825+	0.70	14,872	3.31	49,995+	53,370	835	15.6	15.8	28	32.5	2	1.7	17	20.4	540	10.1	11.8	0.07	0.07
BINGHAM ...	67,583	0.30	5,370	3.14	20,568	21,350	365	17.1	19.0	5	13.5	—	—	5	13.7	309	14.5	10.4	—	—
WORKSOP ...	28,515	0.60	4,347	3.73	17,235	17,110	293	17.1	18.0	10	33.0	—	—	5	17.1	142	8.3	12.5	0.06	0.12
EAST RETFORD ...	111,032	0.19	5,788	3.23	21,561	21,160	319	15.1	16.0	7	21.5	—	—	5	15.7	237	11.2	11.1	0.05	0.05
NEWARK ...	41,550	0.27	3,331	3.31	11,272	12,580	184	14.6	15.3	3	16.0	—	—	5	27.2	112	8.9	9.1	0.08	0.08
SOUTHWELL ...	118,586	0.33	11,298	3.40	39,717	42,730	728	17.0	17.5	13	17.5	1	1.3	16	22.0	418	9.8	12.1	0.21	0.21
TOTALS ...	437,091+	0.40	45,006	3.5	160,348+	168,300	2,724	16.2	16.8	66	23.7	3	1.1	53	19.5	1,758	10.4	11.4	0.10	0.11

+ Amended figures which allow for changes of area and population after the Nottingham City and County Boundaries Act, 1951, had become effective on the 1st April, 1952.

TABLE III.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Vital Statistics for the Year 1956

WHOLE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.

	Area in Acres (Land and Inland Water)	Persons per Acre	Separate households at Census 1951	Persons per household at Census 1951	Population Census 1951	Population estimated to the middle of 1956	Live Births			Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Deaths under 1 year of age		Deaths			Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of population	Death Rate from All Tuberculous Diseases per 1,000 of population
							Number	Rate (Crude)	Rate (Corrected)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	No. of Maternal Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number	Rate (Crude)	Rate (Corrected)		
URBAN DISTRICTS	...	4.4	111,575	3.3	373,013†	386,500	6,182	16.0	15.8	164	25.8	3	0.47	166	26.8	3,977	10.3	12.2	0.07	0.08
RURAL DISTRICTS	...	0.4	45,006	3.3	160,348†	168,300	2,724	16.2	16.8	66	23.7	3	1.10	53	19.5	1,758	10.4	11.4	0.10	0.11
WHOLE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	521,645†	1.04	156,581	3.4	533,361†	554,800	8,906	16.0	16.0	230	25.2	6	0.66	219	24.6	5,735	10.3	11.9	0.08	0.09

† Amended figures which allow for changes of area and population after the Nottingham City and County Boundaries Act, 1951, had become effective on the 1st April, 1952.

TABLE IV. INFANTILE MORTALITY, NEO-NATAL MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTH RATES, 1952-1956

	Infantile Mortality (All Infants Under One Year)					Neo-Natal Mortality (Infants Under One Month Only)					Stillbirth Rate Per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths				
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
England and Wales	27.6	26.8	25.8	24.9	23.8	18.0	18.0	17.7	17.3	16.9	23.0	22.5	24.0	23.1	23.0
Whole County	29.3	29.3	28.1	27.2	24.6	19.2	19.5	21.3	17.0	16.6	23.4	22.9	23.9	25.3	25.2
Aggregate of Urban Districts	31.3	30.1	29.0	26.1	26.8	20.0	20.5	22.5	16.7	18.3	21.9	23.7	22.1	24.9	25.8
Aggregate of Rural Districts	24.8	27.5	26.1	29.5	19.5	17.4	17.1	18.5	17.5	12.8	24.5	27.5	27.7	25.9	23.7
Mansfield M.B.	31.6	33.3	36.3	29.3	21.5	18.2	22.2	23.8	19.1	16.7	26.0	30.2	25.6	20.0	24.5
Worksop M.B.	37.7	16.3	26.0	26.5	30.2	20.7	10.9	22.5	15.9	16.0	27.5	28.1	36.9	34.2	23.3
Newark M.B.	26.4	28.2	27.3	43.3	22.1	16.8	9.4	18.2	16.8	12.2	14.1	23.0	22.2	25.8	35.5
East Retford M.B.	28.8	33.2	50.2	14.5	18.6	10.8	22.1	41.9	14.5	14.9	17.6	18.1	16.4	31.7	25.4
Arnold U.D.	21.9	23.3	28.1	23.0	13.9	16.4	14.5	19.7	17.2	8.3	26.6	33.7	19.2	25.2	21.7
Beeston and Stapleford U.D.	19.0	26.8	28.2	17.0	28.7	16.3	18.4	22.6	11.3	22.2	12.1	24.8	19.3	24.9	16.7
Carlton U.D.	29.3	32.5	19.3	22.0	25.5	21.5	22.4	13.5	17.0	12.8	11.6	25.7	15.2	10.1	19.7
Eastwood U.D.	18.7	30.1	35.0	26.1	12.3	18.7	18.1	28.0	13.1	—	36.1	11.9	7.0	49.7	30.0
Hucknall U.D.	35.4	40.3	26.6	33.7	18.2	24.5	32.7	20.7	16.9	15.6	23.9	24.5	11.3	24.6	37.5
Kirkby-in-Ashfield U.D.	37.5	44.9	11.4	24.0	24.4	13.4	33.7	11.4	20.5	12.2	21.0	5.6	22.3	29.9	29.6
Mansfield Woodhouse U.D.	45.1	42.8	50.3	28.1	39.2	27.8	29.6	41.4	19.7	28.0	36.8	29.0	25.9	13.9	13.8
Sutton-in-Ashfield U.D.	40.1	30.1	30.6	27.3	44.6	26.8	22.2	25.8	17.0	33.9	16.4	18.6	29.7	28.1	29.5
Warsop U.D.	48.9	22.0	15.9	49.8	43.1	38.0	22.0	15.9	34.8	28.7	31.6	31.9	15.7	19.5	41.3
West Bridgford U.D.	26.7	18.9	23.2	11.5	24.5	20.0	12.6	17.4	8.6	21.8	38.4	12.4	25.5	33.3	34.2
Basford R.D.	21.7	24.5	23.2	41.0	20.4	15.3	18.1	18.4	27.6	10.8	29.7	28.8	22.7	16.5	32.5
Bingham R.D.	16.3	30.3	31.8	25.7	13.7	16.3	30.3	28.7	17.0	13.7	34.6	25.6	33.8	27.6	13.5
Worksop R.D.	31.1	34.1	30.9	23.6	17.1	17.3	11.4	27.8	13.5	13.6	30.2	40.0	15.2	23.0	33.0
East Retford R.D.	12.6	29.7	21.0	26.2	15.7	9.4	14.8	14.0	6.6	12.5	15.4	14.6	30.6	22.4	21.4
Newark R.D.	37.2	16.2	22.3	41.9	27.2	26.6	5.4	17.0	20.9	16.3	26.0	16.0	16.5	35.4	16.0
Southwell R.D.	31.6	29.0	27.7	19.6	22.0	21.5	16.0	12.5	11.8	13.7	30.6	32.1	24.3	35.4	17.5

TABLE V. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Abstract of Vital Statistics.

Year	Estimated Population at the <i>middle</i> of the year	Excess of Births over Deaths	Persons per Acre	Separate Families	Persons per Household	Registered Births	Births per 1,000 of the population	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births	Net Deaths	Net Death Rate per 1,000 of the population
1907	316,355	4412	.60	—	....	8962	28.3	127	4550	14.3
1908	323,461	5358	.62	....	....	9818	30.3	119	4460	13.7
1909	330,831	5316	.63	....	....	9740	29.4	106	4424	13.3
1910	338,937	5223	.64	....	....	9554	28.2	110	4331	12.7
1911	345,930	4903	.66	76,236	4.5	9453	27.3	125	4550	13.1
1912	355,046	5007	.68	....	....	9213	25.9	93	4206	11.8
1913	362,307	4934	.69	....	....	9369	25.8	101	4435	12.2
1914	367,617	4845	.70	....	....	9541	25.9	107	4696	12.7
1915	353,193	3775	.67	....	....	8843	25.0	112	5068	14.3
1916	344,501	4126	.66	....	....	8567	22.8	95	4441	12.8
1917	344,822	3372	.66	....	....	7589	19.7	95	4217	12.2
1918	339,456	1725	.65	....	....	7742	20.3	100	6017	17.7
1919	366,331	2948	.70	....	....	7507	19.6	95	4559	12.4
1920	380,928	5667	.73	....	....	9836	25.8	85	4169	10.9
1921	381,969	4774	.73	85,646	4.4	9187	24.1	86	4413	11.5
1922	386,130	4177	.74	....	....	8316	21.5	69	4139	10.7
1923	388,019	3763	.74	....	....	8023	20.6	77	4260	11.0
1924	391,700	3715	.75	....	....	8085	20.6	79	4370	11.2
1925	393,400	3373	.75	....	....	7921	20.1	77	4548	11.6
1926	398,900	3310	.75	....	....	7739	19.4	73	4429	11.1
1927	408,100	2984	.78	....	....	7613	18.6	69	4629	11.3
1928	422,700	3549	.81	....	....	7941	18.8	64	4392	10.4
1929	429,300	2242	.82	....	....	7517	17.5	76	5095	11.8
1930	439,400	3261	.84	....	....	7746	17.6	62	4485	10.2
1931	447,900	2617	.86	*109,674	3.9	7695	17.2	72	5078	11.3
1932	451,600	2821	.86	....	....	7534	16.7	66	4713	10.4
1933	444,970	2036	.86	....	....	6945	15.5	68	4909	10.9
1934	448,500	2395	.87	....	....	7042	15.7	54	4647	10.4
1935	453,500	2382	.86	....	....	7083	15.6	56	4701	10.4
1936	459,000	2005	.88	....	....	7033	15.3	58	5028	10.9
1937	465,800	2218	.89	....	....	7318	15.7	59	5100	10.9
1938	470,900	2796	.90	....	....	7549	16.0	46	4753	10.1
1939	478,200 ^a	2511	.91	....	....	7847	16.4	51	5336	11.1
	479,900 ^b									
1940	483,240	1735	.92	....	....	7610	15.7	58	5875	12.2
1941	492,750	2501	.94	....	....	7954	16.1	62	5453	11.1
1942	481,200	3755	.92	....	....	8659	18.0	48	4904	10.2
1943	472,300	3946	.90	....	....	9255	20.2	47	5309	11.2
1944	474,960	5125	.91	....	....	10,343	21.8	47	5218	11.0
1945	475,910	4068	.91	....	....	9096	19.1	44	5028	10.5
1946	495,620	4693	.95	....	....	10,001	20.2	41	5308	10.7
1947	505,690	5114	.97	....	....	10,673	21.2	41	5559	11.0
1948	518,300	4483	.99	....	....	9486	18.3	42	5003	9.6
1949	523,160	3562	.99	....	....	9098	17.4	32	5536	10.6
1950	533,870	3114	1.01	....	....	8683	16.3	34	5571	10.4
1951	535,800	2547	1.02	156,581	3.4	8551	15.9	29.4	6004	11.2
1952	535,410 [†]	3244	1.02	....	....	8515	15.9	29.3	5271	9.8
	534,400 [‡]									
1953	541,400	3168	1.04	....	....	8625	15.9	29.3	5457	10.1
1954	545,900	3115	1.05	....	....	8601	15.7	28.1	5486	10.0
1955	550,600	3140	1.05	....	....	8718	15.8	27.2	5578	10.1
1956	554,800	3171	1.06	....	....	8906	16.0	24.6	5735	10.3

* Adjusted figures owing to alteration in area under the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1932, as from the 1st April, 1933.

^a Population figures for calculation of Birth rates.

^b Population figures for calculation of Death rates and incidence of notifiable diseases.

[†] Special constructed figure supplied by Registrar-General in consequence of change of boundaries.

[‡] Actual mid-year population.

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TABLE VI. CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM, 1956

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS							AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS							Total for County				
			All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—		25—	45—	65—	75—
	ALL CAUSES	M F	2100 1877	94 72	9 8	12 10	22 11	96 72	579 354	560 490	728 860	896 862	27 26	7 4	6 3	16 7	37 35	233 174	248 189	322 424	2996 2739
	TOTALS		3977	166	17	22	33	168	933	1050	1588	1758	53	11	9	23	72	407	437	746	5735
1	Tuberculosis Respiratory	M	17					1	14	2		10					1	6	2	1	27
2	Do. Other	F	11				1	2	4	4		6	1	1					2		17
3	Syphilitic Disease	M	2								1	1			1						3
4	Diphtheria	F	1					1	1	3		3						2	3		8
5	Whooping Cough	M	5							1		3		1					1		4
6	Meningococcal Infections	F	1									1									1
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	M	1																		1
8	Measles	F	1																		1
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	2						1	1		1									3
10	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	F	75					6	27	24	18	13					1	7	2	3	88
11	Do. Lung, Bronchus	M	37					2	7	12	16	24					3	3	4	14	61
12	Do. Breast	F	113					10	66	28	9	38				1	1	23	12	2	151
13	Do. Uterus	M	17					2	5	7	2	6						2	1	1	23
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	F	64					8	28	15	13	26						19	2	5	90
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	F	36					4	16	11	5	11						4	1	5	47
16	Diabetes	M	169	1	1	1		13	58	49	46	78					1	29	26	21	247
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	F	158				3	11	63	46	33	78					6	31	22	19	236
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	M	5						3			5					3	1	1	1	10
19	Hypertension	F	8					1	2	2	2	1					1				9
20	Other Heart Disease	M	10					2	3	3	2	7					2	1	2	2	17
21	Other Circulatory Disease	F	21						7	9	5	7					3	3	3	1	28
22	Influenza	M	310					3	54	86	165	115					18	37	59		425
23	Pneumonia	F	366				2	4	45	107	209	130	1				1	17	34	77	496
24	Bronchitis	M	338				1	9	127	118	84	120					4	44	35	37	458
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	F	195					2	38	82	73	75					1	17	24	33	270
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	54						9	18	27	17						4	6	7	71
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	F	50						7	22	21	14						3	3	11	64
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	261				1	9	38	63	150	157					2	24	47	84	418
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	F	306				2	8	35	58	203	225					2	27	47	148	531
30	Pregnancy Childbirth, Abortion	M	85				1		19	22	43	39				1	6	10	22	22	124
31	Congenital Malformations	F	70					1	10	19	40	38					1	4	8	25	108
32	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	8						1	1	4	6							3	3	14
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	F	9						1	1	7	10							4	6	19
34	All Other Accidents	M	89	3	3		2	4	14	10	37	35	6	1				4	8	16	124
35	Suicide	F	85	8	1	1		4	11	14	46	33	1	1				4	6	19	118
36	Homicide and Operations of War	M	180					1	60	65	53	54	1				1	14	23	16	234
		F	87	1	1	1		2	16	15	52	26					5	9	12	113	
		M	15					1	3	5	5	11			1		1	3	4	2	26
		F	16				1	1	3	1	9	6	1				2	1	2	4	22
		M	25						7	9	9	8					2	4	2		33
		F	11						2	5	4	5					1	2	4		11
		M	6						1	1	4	4	1					1	2		11
		F	8					1	1	1	3	12					1	2			11
		M	23				1	5	11	2	3	15				1	5	2	2		35
		F	19					2	6	3	7	15					3	2	2		34
		M	22							9	13	7					8	3	4		29
		F	3				3					3									6
		M	23	15	1	1			4		2	6	4	1							29
		F	17	13	1	1		1	1	1	2	12	8	1							29
		M	158	49	1	4		9	22	25	46	74	14	2			2	17	13	23	232
		F	212	41		4		8	31	40	86	65	12				2	15	8	28	277
		M	24			3		1	8	3	1	28					6	7	1	2	52
		F	12			2		1	5	2	2	31					3	4	4		21
		M	47	4	1	1		10	11	9	8	31	1	1			7	4	11		78
		F	38	7		1		1	3	8	18	27	3				6	1	14		65
		M	29					6	15	5	2	14					9	1	3		43
		F	13					2	6	3	2	6					1	1	1		19
		M	3						2	1	2	6									3
		F	1						1												1

